New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt

Italian Voters Give the Boot To Politics As Usual

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

ROME — In a striking repudiation of the political order, Italy's voters gave overwhelming support Monday to plans to dismantle the postwar electoral system that many Italians blame for chronic corruption and a succession of weak and unstable governments.

After two days of voting in a landmark refer-

endum, Italians demonstrated their desire for profound change by approving the direct elec-tion of most senators and a ban on government financing of political parties.

They also voted to abolish ministries for state

industry, tourism and agriculture, which in re-cent years had become notorious havens of Exit polls showed that 82 percent of the voters backed the change in the voting system and nearly 90 percent endorsed the ban on

subsidies to political parties. This result shows the country's enormous will for change," said Mario Segni, the maver-

Moody's may cut litaly's credit rating. Page 11.

ick Christian Democrat who broke with his party and organized the referendum. Mr. Segni is now widely expected to form a new centrist political movement to capture the loyalties of disaffected voters who once supported the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

As soon as polls closed Monday afternoon, Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, a Socialist, met with President Oscar Scalfaro to discuss the fate of his nine-month-long government. Mr. Amato has announced that the work of his four-party coalition is finished but has not ruled out staying on in a caretaker role to

prepare elections under a revised voting system.
"Italians are asking us for oew rules," Mr. Amato said, as the magnitude of the reform vote was becoming clear. "We will have to ensure that Italians have the clear majorious they are seeking and the stable governments they occd.

Giorgio Benvenuto, the Socialist party leader, said the buge margin of victory against the old regime called for fresh leadership. "I'd say I prefer a new government," he said. "Repeat performances don't last long."

Regardless of who takes control of an interim government, there is growing consensus that the country cannot wait too long before electing a new leadership to cope with a mounting political crisis that threatens to damage the world's fifth biggest industrial economy."

change was even greater than expected and reflected the intensity of public outrage over a buge corruption scandal that has implicated more than 2,500 politicians, civil servants and

business people.

Since beginning their inquiry a little more ed within 72 hours, given the complexity, detail and procedures and the need for full assurances system of pandemic bribery in which party that it will be respected by both sides," Comleaders extorted cash kickbacks in exchange for mander Barry Frewer said.

He said defining the geographical dimensions of the secondary difficult to have this completed within 72 hours, given the complexity, detail and procedures and the need for full assurances that it will be respected by both sides," Comleaders extorted cash kickbacks in exchange for

public works contracts. As investigators have pressed their inquiry into the Mafia-cootrolled south, former Prime

Minister Giulio Andreotti and other leading Christian Democrats have been accused of connections with organized crime.

The referendum was a sharp rebuke to the

political class that has dominated Italy since the war. Even though the traditional parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, backed change, they are not expected to recover from the crisis of public confidence. Led by Mr. Segni and others who became

disillusioned with the old regime, a younger generation of Italian politicians vowing clean, transparent government is now expected to come to the fore, creating new movements that cut across the old party lines.

"We have to make sure that Parliament is dissolved within two or three months," said Umberto Bossi, the leader of the Northern League that has emerged as the dominant force in the wealthy north by advocating a federated Italy with autonomous regions in the north, central and south.

"If we wait too long to hold new elections, the poisons that will be in circulation will delegitimize the political institutions so much that democracy may be at risk," Mr. Bossi said. The system of direct elections endorsed for three-fourths of the 315 seats in the Senate is

See ITALY, Page 6

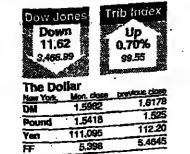
Kiosk

Christopher Expects Mideast Talks Soon

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher acknowledged Monday that Mideast peace talks would not resume here on schedule, but he said he expected a "rela-tively minor delay" of not more than a

He urged Arab foreign ministers meeting in Damascus to approve resumption of the negotiations with Israel. He repeated that the United States would take on a "full partnership" role. (AP, Reuters)

A U.S. envoy in Hanoi has new doubts on a Moscow document on POWs. Page 3.





Flames and smoke rose from the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas. The Justice Department said cuit members set the fire.

Disarming of Srebrenica Hits a Snag

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - United Nations peacekeepers will probably be unable to demilitarize Srebrenica within 72 hours as

stipulated in a cease-fire agreement, UN offi-Concern about the agreement's stability surfaced earlier in the day when the Bosnia Serb general, Ratko Mladic, said he expected it to be honored to the letter and denied a UN negotia-tor's statement that he had agreed to withdraw his forces as part of the deal.

A UN Protection Porce spokesman said Srenot even begun to hand over their weapons to 150 UN soldiers as called for by the agreement, putting Wednesday's demilitarization deadline in scrious doubt.

He said defining the geographical dimen-

sions of the demilitarized zone around Srebrenica would be the trickiest burdle to overcome in follow-up talks in Sarajevo to carry out the

In Srebrenica, UN belicopters evacuated 354 seriously wounded people from the Serb-besieged Muslim enclave in eastern Bosnia on Monday, completing a humanitarian airlift linked to the cease-fire accord. "We have completed the air evacuation of

people initially identified as seciously wounded or M. inder terms of the agreement,"-a. UN - sease-fire Protection Force spokesman said. The wounded refugees from

screamed in agony as they were carried to safety from UN helicopters on Monday. The cries of handaged, munilated victims were drowned out by engines and rotor blades. Women, men and children were carried off, clutching a handful of possessions.

Some of the wounded had heavily bandaged stumps after amputations. Others bad infections after makeshift operations, sometimes without anesthetic, UN officials said. "It's good to be out of there," said Sleika Memisevic, 34.

No one is shooting at me here." But in a fresh setback for relief operations, local Muslim authorities refused to let a convoy sent by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees take refugees out by road.

And while French and British UN helicop-

ters carried wounded men, women and children from Srebrenica to the Muslim stronghold of Tuzla in corthern Bosnia, fighting flared in several parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina despite the

The clashes in central Bosnia between Croats the nominal allies since civil war began in the former Yugoslav republic a year ago.

A spokeswoman for British UN peacekeeping troops based in Vitez. about 60 kilometers (48 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, said up to 200 people had been killed in four days of fighting around the town.

UN officials said bands of Croatian and See BOSNIA, Page 6

Fire Destroys Camp Of Texas Cult With 'Massive' Loss of Life

Leader and Many Followers Missing, But Some of 95 May Have Escaped

WACO. Texas - Fire consumed the rural headquarters of an apocalyptic religious cult on Monday, killing most of the people inside, after FBI agents in an armored vehicle smashed the walls and pumped tear gas into the openings in an attempt to end an armed siege that bad lasted 51 days.

It was feared that the cult leader. David Koresh, and almost all of his estimated 95 followers, including 25 children, had perished in the flames

Justice Department officials said three cult members had been seen setting the fire that spread with a terrible intensity. It was later reported that the interior of the compound had

been doused with kerosene.

Bob Ricks, the FBI agent in charge of the operation, said Monday night, "We can only assume there was a massive loss of life." Attorney General Janet Reno called the event "a

Mr. Ricks said only eight people - five

Relatives say they didn't expect David Koresh to survive the confrontation. Page 6.

Americans, two Britons and one Australian had managed to get out and that they were in federal custody. Federal agents said one of the eight had tried to shoot his way to freedom.

During weeks of negotiation, officials were aware of the dangerous risk that Mr. Koresh, a self-proclaimed messiah, would arrange a mass suicide rather than surrender. But Mr. Ricks, in his initial account, said the raid was based oo the calculation that the people inside would

Speaking at a press conference after the raid was under way — but before the fire began — Mr. Ricks said: "Is suicide a possibility? We thought that this was probably the best way to prevent that type of suicide pact from taking place — that is, cause confusion inside the

"Also, we thought that their instincts, the motherly instincts would take place and that they would want their children out of that environment. It appears they don't care that much about their children, which is imfortu-

"We have continually quizzed those coming out and they, as a general rule, stated that suicide, they believe, is not a possibility," Mr. Ricks said. Thirty-seven of Mr. Koresh's cult had been allowed to leave the compound in the previous seven weeks.

Later Monday, apparently contradicting his earlier statement, he said that after the headquarters had been burned to the ground Mr. Koresh's "desire was that he wanted to have as

many people killed in that compound as possi-ble." Then he added. "That's wby it was called Ranch Apocalypse."

In a letter to the FBI last week, Mr. Koresh warned that federal agents would be "devoured by fire" if they tried to capture him.

Once the fire started, immense clouds of dark smoke rose from the complex of interlocking frame buildings. After about 20 minutes, a buge fireball burst from the compound, where feder-al agents believed there were large stocks of

See WACO, Page 6

Countdown To a Tragedy

Following are some important develop-ments in the SI-day standoff between the Branch Davidian cult and federal agents: Feb. 28: About 100 Bureau of Alcobol,

Tobacco and Firearms agents move in on the compound of Branch Davidian leader David Koresh. Four agents are killed and others wounded.

March 1: Ten children are released. Mr. Koresh, on the radio, says the gun battle was "unnecessary." It is the last live public comment from him.

March 2: Two women and six children

March 15: A top aide and attorney for Mr. Koresh meet with an FBI oegooator and MeLennan County Sheriff Jack Har-March 24: Mr. Koresh breaks off ocgo-

tiations, calling it a "high holy day."

April 3: FBi says Mr. Koresh appears closer to ending standoff but is still waiting for a sign from God; agents say they will change tactics if Passover comes and goes without a surrender. April 8: Cult leaders say there is oo

significance to Passover and no plan to surrender when it is over, FBI reports. der after writing a manuscript revealing the contents of the Seven Seals in the Book of Revelations in the Bible.

April 16: FBI agent says the FBI will oot wait indefinitely oo Mr. Koresh, saying, "We are on our own time schedule." April 19: The compound burns to the ground after FBI agents in an armored vehicle smash the buildings.

While Hani Is Eulogized, Police and Protesters Clash

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service SOWETO, South Africa — South Africa buried a new martyr Monday in the long strug-gle against apartheid, the slain Communist Party leader Chris Hani, on a kaleidoscopic day of surpassing tension, sporadic violence, biting oratory and solemn dignity.

As youths and not policemen faced off in running battles with stones, gasoline bombs,

tear gas and birdshot outside a soccer stadium here, the president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, urged the 80,000 mourners inside to honor Mr. Hani's memory by forming peace brigades.

Overhead, black smoke wafted past from

houses that had been set aftre by demonstra-

Later, at the burial site near Mr. Hani's bome in a predominantly white suburb, panicked local residents fortified themselves against the invasion of tens of thousands of mourners by erecting razor-wire barricades and enlisting the services of two thousand armed rightist vig tes to augment a heavy presence of police and

army troops.

Given the volatile environment since Mr. Hani's death and the grisly history of South African political funerals, the bundreds of local

and international peace monitors who were on hand at both venues breathed a collective sigh of relief that the death toll from funeral-related

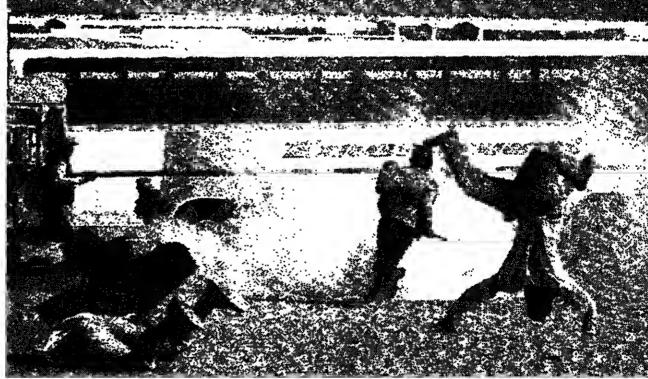
incidents stood at only six. Three black mourners were gunned down on their way to the funeral, another was killed during a skirmish near Mr. Hani's home, and two white men were killed in one of the houses burned in Soweto.

A far deadlier carnage had unfolded the night before, however, when 19 people were murdered in Sebokeng, a black township about 25 kilometers (15 miles) south of here, by four black gunmen who went on a killing spree that lasted more than three hours.

The timing of the massacre and the slow police response stirred suspicions that it was the work of a shadowy, rightist "third force" bent on destabilizing the country to forestall the process of policial transition beyond apart-

Mr. Mandela in a sharply worded funeral pration, assailed the white minority for the security situation. He was plainly incensed by the slayings in Sebokeng, the killing of four demonstrators by police during a demonstration on Wednesday,

and the murder of two marchers Saturday, in See FUNERAL, Page 2



Demonstrators diving on Monday as police fired tear gas, buckshot and rubber bullets at stone-throwers outside the stadium in Soweto.

Chinese Mothball an Old Mao Tradition

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Part Service
BEIJING — The Meidu Garment Factory

has a deal for you. For 60 percent off, you can have as many Mao jackets as you want. Unfortunately for the factory, nobody these days wants them.

As increasing numbers of sophisticated Chinese consumers turn to Western fashions, garment factories in the Chinese capital have stopped making the Mao jacket, that fashion statement of cheerless blue and gray that was once standard garb for Chinese Communist revolutionaries. Customers find it too dull. too uncomfortable and too outdated.

"Fashion needs to suit the times," said Qi Dexin, deputy manager of the Meidu factory, which stopped making the jackets last year. "People won't wear clothing that looks like it's from the 1950s anymore."

Even Meidu's employees would not be caught dead wearing the jackets, despite their employee discount Mr. Qi, 45, who wore them intil the mid-1980s, now wears a manve

denim windbreaker and jeans. The demise of the Mao jacket is a barometer of China's changing lifestyle. Before the

Manager of the market of the second of the s

senior leader Deng Xiaoping introduced ur-ban economic reforms in the 1980s, Chinese had little choice but to wear the drab, baggy jackets, which only came in black, charcoal gray or dark blue, over equally drab, baggy pants. During the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976, individualism was a crime.

'Fashion needs to suit the times. People won't wear clothing that looks like it's from the 1950s anymore.'

Qi Dexin, deputy manager, Meidu Carment Factory

Esalitarianism was the norm. Style was a frivolous indulgence.

The Mao jacket, with its regulation four pockets, stiff collar and five buttons, was the perfect expression of conformity. Women were them to hide their curves. Even high

school students were required to wear them. These days, the jacket is still the prevalent garb in China's poor regions in the northeast and northwest. Men over 50 favor them, as do certain Chinese leaders, including Mr. Deng. When authorities wish to convey a message of political orthodoxy, the Western suit and de come off, the Mao jacket goes on.

But most Chinese have mothballed their Mao jackets, even though they are considerably cheaper than Western fashions. The economic reforms have fueled consumer demand for imported name brands in everything from beby food to furniture, and especially in

Pierre Cardin, which opened its first boutique here in 1989, now has 50 stores in operation and is to open another 50 by the end of this year. Benetton occupies a corner of the once-staid Friendship Store in Beijing. A Shanghai newspaper has reported that women are demanding sexier bras to show off

A recent article in the official China Daily about the decline of what is considered the national dress urged designers to restyle the

See MAO, Page 6

Farrakhan and Mendelssohn Make Sweet Music Together

By Bernard Holland

New York Times Service WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina -In the green hills of North Carolina, the lion lay down with the lamb. A reputed sower of discord communed with a maker of harmony. The man who called Judaism a "dirty religion" expounded on one of Jewry's most benign creators. Louis Farrakhan, meet Felix

Mendelssohn. Mr. Farrakhan, spiritual leader to the Nation of Islam, came to this quiet city bearing not a cudget but a violin. Before an audience of about 300 at Reynolds Auditorium and under the watchful eyes of at least 50 young bodyguards, the vocal militant in this Amencan black Muslim movement ended an orchestral concert conducted by Michael Morgan by walking on stage and playing the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto.

This startling event came in the middle of a three-day symposium called "Gateways: Classical Music and the Black Musician." Organized by Armenta Adams Hummings

and sponsored, at times reluctantly, by members of the Winston-Salem arts community, the proceedings featured an organ recital by Paula Harrell, a chamber music concert, a panel discussion and the evening's main event, played by an orchestra largely but not exclusively black. Sanford Allen, the violinist, and Anthony Elliott, the cellist, also played concertos.

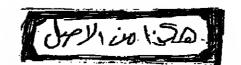
The relatively small crowd Saturday night could be attributed to Mr. Farrakhan's insistence on a preconcert news embargo. Promotional material omitted his name.

It is not unusual for concert performers, hoping to smooth their way, to send their agents out ahead of them. But ever fearful over security matters, Mr. Farrakhan ended up dispatching a small army.

Arriving in rented Lincolns before a mornng rebearsal, young men dressed in severe suits, white shirts and bow ties swarmed over every inch of Reynolds Auditorium.

They unscrewed everything that could be

See CONCERT, Page 6



The Ghetto Rebels Who Took On Nazis Honored in Warsaw

WARSAW -- Polish, Jewish and American leaders commemorated the World War II unrising in Warsaw's Jewish ghetto together for the first time on Monday with solemn tributes to the young rebels who stood up to Nazism.

The poorly armed youths who began the first uprising against Hit-ler on April 19, 1943, have never German occupiers during the war.

Yitzhak Rahin, the first Israeli Prime Minister to visit Poland, and joined thousands of Jewish visitors to mark the 50th anniversary of a desperate revolt which drew the world's attention to the horrors of the Holocaust.

Many people boycotted previous ghetto anniversary ceremonies in Poland in protest against the former Communist regime, which inspired anti-Semitic campaigns after

el, which restored ties after more conflict, than 20 years in 1990 after the doomed rebellion.

Mr. Rabin, Mr. Gore, Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka of Poland and a string of other digni-jaries laid wreaths at Warsaw's "We are sorry about this and are Tomb of the Unknown Soldier,

whom they fought resonated we want to support you in this through the emotional commemostruggle." he said. ration. "They had no chance, but they have won because in the histo-ry of mankind they will remain as of antagonism which lie behind ef-

ing old men wearing yarmulkes and hattle decorations, stood to attention as the delegations took turns laying wreaths to the beat of a

Poland's Jewish community once numbered more than 3 million and was the largest in Europe. It was German occupiers during the war, when millions of Poles also died. Several leading members of Po-

land's small surviving Jewish comthe U.S. vice president, Al Gore, ioined thousands of Jewish visitors to levy the same accusations at the world over the fighting in former

Yugoslavia.
"In Bosnia we are facing genocide and Europe is behaving how it behaved when we fought in the ghetto," said Marek Edelman, the last surviving ghetto fighter. Faced with a similar assertion at

a meeting with Polish Jews, Mr., Gore said the United Nations But on Monday Poland and Isra- would look at new ways to solve the

Mr. Rabin told Prime Minister collapse of communism, were co- Suchocka that Israel was following hosts at the commemorations, Jew-her country's drive for democracy ish groups from around the world with great interest. But he added a were present to remember the caveat. "If you permit me. I will also say that we have not missed aspects of intolerance and anti-Semitism which are by nature ene-

full of respect for your struggle The faces of the more than against anti-democratic tendencies 400,000 murdered Warsaw Jews for and anti-Semitism in Poland and

The statement was the only refdefenders of the fire of honor." Mr. forts 10 further reconciliation



An elderly man adjusting his camera Monday during the wreath-laying ceremony in Warsaw.

For Holocaust Survivors, a Painful Anniversary

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service JERUSALEM --- A woman phoned in tears, saying she had survived the Warsaw ghetto and then the Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen camps, It was not the first time that she bad talked about the borrors of her youth, she said, but the approach of the 50th anniversary of the ghetto uprising filled her with special dread.

There was a call from another survivor of the Nazi Holocaust, a 62-year-old woman who said she bad always considered herself an independent sort but who felt suddenly vulnerable and in need of help, maybe because her

One man who had survived the camps and later fought in the Israeli Army phoned in a rage, saying he wanted to take revenge, especially against Arabs who attack Jews.

They were among several hundred Israelis, most of them survivors or their children, who found this a particularly hard time and who unburdened themselves by phoning or by going to several offices of Ameha, a group that provides social and psychological services to Holocaust SUFVIVORS.

In recent years, Ameha officials said, the number of such Israelis needing help or just a friendly shoulder has grown. No country has more survivors, about 300,000, and many of them find that their anguish spills over on Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, observed Sunday, as every year, according to a fixed day on

The added poignancy of the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust memories should be.

Warsaw revolt, on Monday, made the occasion more difficult than ever for some.

John Lemberger, Amcha's director general said their pain had become more intense for several years now as they sense life ticking away. Survivors who for decades never talked about death camps now want to come to terms with what happened.

"Old people tend to look back on their lives," Mr. Lemberger said, "When these people look, what they often see most clearly is the period from 1939 to 1945,"

When the state of Israel came into being in 1948, many Holocaust survivors found little sympathy among nativeborn Israelis, who often mocked the European Jews as sheep to the slaughter. In time, contempt turned to empathy -a process that many Israelis believe was speeded up by setbacks early in the 1973 Middle East War, which provided the sobering lesson that even a strong army will not necessarily prevent disaster.

For about 15 years, obligatory Holocaust studies have been part of Israelis' formal schooling. Since 1988, several thousand students a year have gone on government-sponsored journeys to the sites of death camps in Poland, which were set up under Nazi occupation. Many young Israelis of Middle Eastern and North African origin say family histories, lacerate their souls as much as those of their classmates with European background.

But there are also new questions about how dominant

Education Minister Shulamit Aloni provoked disputes last fall when she attacked the school trips to Poland for supposedly turning Israeli youths into flag-carrying xenophobes. Obligatory trips by visiting foreign dignitaries to Yad Vasbem, the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, have been criticized as emphasizing this terrible episode in Jewish history at the expense of other moments of great mportance and cultural richness.

And some protest the recent spread of Holocaust museums. Amcha's president, Manfred Klafter, himself a Dutch-horn survivor, said the money would be better spent on helping baunted survivors as they grow old. But the recent rise of neo-Nazism in the remaifted

Germany has produced new ghosts of its own. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who attended ceremo-

nies in Warsaw on Monday, spoke for many when he asserted that Israel "is the promise that never again will such a borror be repeated. Mr. Rabin, 71, is the only native-born leader Israel has

had. Unlike some of his predecessors, conspicuously Menactem Begin, he does not often hammer away at Holo-caust themes. But be can be as conflicted as anyone else in "Whal will we learn?" he said at a memorial ceremony

on Sunday. "We will learn to believe in a better world. But

most important, we will not trust in others any longer, generous as they may he: only us, only ourselves. We will and for his own profit.

street from the cemetery entrance,

the commandos' leader, Johan

Thompson, peered through hinocu-

lars at the mourners filing past, some armed with clubs and spears.

"And we are ready." The small

house was groaning with shotguns,

street," said Japie Marias, a main-tenance man who had send his wife

and daughter away, and had invit-

ed the paramilitary forces in for

protection. "The police won't lift a

finger to protect us, but we are

prepared now. If the blacks come,

rifles, automatic pistols.

"We expect violence," he said,

"Let them come across the

Pakistani Threatens Ex-Leader With Arrest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -Nawaz Sharif, just deposed as prime minister, will be arrested if corruption charges are confirmed, the acting prime minister said Monday, indicating that the power struggle in the country could esca-

late.

Mr. Sharif's government was dismissed Sunday by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, capping a twomonth battle for supremacy between Pakistan's two most pow-

Mr. Sharif immediately began rallying loyalists to challenge his

Mr. Ishaq Khan deposed Mr. Sharif after the prime minister threatened to repeal the constitu-tional amendment that gave the presidency much of its power, including the right to appoint the military's commander.

Rather than act as a check, the 1985 amendment created conflicting power centers that have repeatedly clashed. Mr. Sharif's was the third government to be dismissed

in five years.
Previously, Pakistan had been mostly under military rule since its independence in 1947.

Acting Prime Minister Balkh Sher Mazari, who will head the administration until elections July 14, said that he would act on the president's accusations of corruption if they could be proven. A defiant Mr. Sharif challenged

the president to prove his charges. "If I have committed any crime let him fight me in court." he told The Associated Press during a raily of hundreds of his party faithful. "The dissolution has been condemned by the whole nation. We have the support of the people," he

The parliament speaker, Gohar Ayub, a Sharif supporter, peti-tioned the high court to issue an injunction against the presidential

The court will hear the case

Tuesday. Business circles, meantime, expressed worries over the fate of the ambitious liberalization program begun by Mr. Sharif, who had

made the reform package the cornerstone of his policy.

Though Mr. Sharif drew bureaucratic criticism for his privatization
measures, selling about f00 stateowned firms in two years, thousands of common people benefited from his welfare initiatives.

Mr. Sharif moved out of the prime minister's official residence early Monday and planned a whistle-stop train journey to his home town of Labore to begin his political revival.

Followers promised mass demonstrations in Punjab, Mr. Sharif's cent of Pakistan's population and is a key to electoral power.

Mr. Ishaq Khan accused Mr. Sharif of manipulating the privati-zation of state-owned industries and banks to benefit his friends

Mr. Sharif countered that Mr. fshaq Khan was violating the constitution by depriving people of

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Denies Provoking U.S. Attack

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq denied Monday that its ground radar provoked a missile attack launched by a U.S. fighter plane on Sunday.
"Iraqi military authorities did not make any activity targeting American aircraft." Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said, according to the official Iraqi press agency, INA. He said the attack had no military justification and that U.S. planes were not threatened.

According to a U.S. military statement issued in Germany, two F-4Gs were targeted by the radar of an anti-aircraft missile battery while patrolling a northern Iraq "no-flight" zone declared by the West. One of the planes fired a missile in response to the threat, it said.

Ex-Minister Quits French Socialists

PARIS (Reuters) — Jean-Pierre Chevenement, who resigned as French defense minister at the height of the Gulf War, announced Monday that he had left the Socialist Party, citing corruption, dishonesty and the

absence of real debate.

Mr. Chevenement, 54, who helped François Mitterrand build the party, said he hoped to turn his Citizens' Movement, founded last

August, into a new force on the left.

His departure came as no surprise but may be a blow to efforts by the new Socialist Party leader. Michel Rocard, to my to reunite the left after last month's crushing election defeat. A member of Parliament since 1973, Mr. Chevenement had long been a leftist dissident on the fringe of the state of the s the Socialist Party.

Fatah Official Is Slain in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — Gunmen firing pistols with silencers assassinated an official of Yasser Arafat's Farah organization in southern

Lebanon on Monday, security sources said.

The gummen killed Ibrahim Abdel Magid Turkiyeh, 40, in front of his home in the port of Sidon. The slaying was part of a Palestinian power

struggle, the sources said.

Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization's largest group, declared war this month on the radical Fatah Revolutionary Council after the assassination of Fatah's senior official in Beirut, Colonel Ihsan Moham-

González to Seek 4th Term in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — Socialist Prime Minister Felipe González said Monday that he would seek a fourth term in office in the general election June 6 in order to combat Spain's economic problems.

Mr. González, who first led the Socialist Workers Party to power in

1982 but had said last year that he was reluctant to seek a fourth term, was 1982 but had said last year that he was reluctant to seek a fourth term, was unanimously named as the party's candidate at a meeting of its federal committee. He said afterward that he would campaign "to renew the electoral victory we have enjoyed through three legislative periods."

The Socialists are pinning their re-election hopes on the charismatic 51-

year-old prime minister. Mr. González called elections five months ahead of schedule amid recession, charges of corruption and deep divisions within the governing party. The conservative opposition group, the Popular Party, is being led by José Maria Aznar, a 40-year-old lawyer, who depicts his party as a force for change and progress, in contrast to a tired and discredited Socialist administration.

Mongolians Beaten on German Train

BERLIN (Reuters) — Five Mongolians were beaten up and mugged by about 10 youngsters on a train in Eastern Germany over the weekend in the latest attack on foreigners in the country, officials said Monday.

Brandenburg state officials said the five Asian visitors were treated at a hospital after the beating Saturday on a train to Berlin from Frankfurt an der Oder on the Polish border. The attackers escaped.

Trial Set for Ex-East German Leader

DRESDEN (Renters) - Hans Modrow, the last Communist prime minister of East Germany, goes on trial on Tuesday for alleged vote-rigging in his days as powerful party leader of the Dresden region. In late 1989, Mr. Modrow was viewed as an East German equivalent of the former Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, because be promised communism with democratic reforms.

Mr. Modrow, 65, took over as prime minister in a Communist-led transition government after a peaceful uprising forced out hard-line Stalinist leaders in October 1989. But his Party of Democratic Socialism the renamed successor to the Communist Party, was pushed out of government in the country's first free elections in March 1990.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Britain's train drivers' union, which staged 24-hour strikes to protest ole 10b cuts, settled its dispute with British Rail on Monday Derrick Fullick, head of the drivers' union, said proposals negotiated by both sides were "satisfactory." The country's biggest rail workers union, the Rail. Maritime and Transport union, also called for fresh talks with British Rail and decided not to hold further strikes.

Budapest bus drivers plan a two-hour warning strike for belter pay Tuesday, the Budapest Transport Co. said.

American Airlines said it was matching fare cuts announced Sunday by Northwest Airlines, which reduced tickets on most domestic and some trans-Atlantic flights by as much as 35 percent for trips taken by June 30. United and Delta also said they would match the fares.

Elisabeth Frink Dies, Sculpted **Monumental Figures of Males**

LONDON - Dame Elisabeth Frink, 62, whose powerful sculptures made her one of Britain's most celebrated artists, died of cancer Sunday in Dorset in southern

Dame Elisabeth's huge male fig-

ures and naturalistic sculptures of horses and dogs brought her early fame. She was made a member of the Royal Academy in 1977. Her sculptures stand at the Ken-

nedy Memorial in Dallas, at Salishury Cathedral and Coventry Cathedral, in London's Piccadilly area, and at Manchester Airport.

The daughter of an army officer, Dame Elisabeth was born in Thur-low, Suffolk, southeast England. Her early figures of flying and falling men stem from childhood memories of World War II, and she conveyed torture and state tyranny in sculptures she made for Amnesty International in the 1970s.

f think f have always been inter-

ested in the business of war," she said in 199f. "In war we are all victims, including the fighting

She went to Guildford School of Art from 1947 to 1949, and was a student at the Chelsea School of Art. Tate Gallery bought its first Frink, a figure of a bird, in 1952. Dame Elisabeth was made a Commander of the British Empire

in 1969 and made a dame, the equivalent of a knight, in 1982. In June 1992, Queen Elizabeth 11 made her a Companion of Honor, an award conferred for conspicuous national service.

She moved to Dorset 16 years ago and set up a studio in a sculpture park where many of her works are displayed. A love of dogs and horses were themes in her naturalistic sculptures but images of a single naked male were seen as the key lement of her art.

James Lynn Hoard, 87, Crystallographer

New York Times Service

James Lynn Hoard, 87, an expert in crystallography whose work heiped to explain crystalline and molecular structures, died April 10 in Ithaca, New York, of complications from injuries suffered in a fall. He was a professor emeritus of chemistry at Cornell University. Mr. Hoard was one of the early students of Linus Pauling in his

laboratory at the California Insti-tute of Technology. As an assistant chemist in his 20s, he pioneered the use of X-ray diffraction to study crystal structures.

His findings led to a part in atom bomb research with the Manhattan Project in World War II. His task was to analyze the nature of urani-

um compounds. He was known for his chemical studies of boron, an element that can react to form complex molecules of great interest to chemists. Singular in its behavior, boron is essential to plant growth and has wide industrial application.

In 1972, Mr. Hoard was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Washington. He had Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology in 1932. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1936 as an instructor and advanced to full professor in 1942.

He was the author or co-author of more than 100 scientific papers, including his authoritative 1965 study of metal borides.

Pascal de Duvé, 29, a Beigian author who wrote an autobiographical chronicle of a man doomed to die of AIDS, died of the disease in France over the weekend, his publisher said Monday. His book 'Cargo Vie" (Cargo Life) has been near the top of best-seller lists since it was published earlier

U.K. Considering An Ulster ID Plan

BELFAST - Britain may introduce identity cards for Northern Ireland building workers to try to combat widespread racketeering by the Irish Republican Army and Protestant extremists, officials said Monday.

The plans, disclosed by the Indeprohibit cash transactions for payment of wages and materials and oblige all employers to keep detailed records.

The industry, which employs 30,000 people, has been a source of funds for extremists on hoth sides. of the political-secterian dividewho have practiced fraud and run protection rackets. A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office confirmed proposals have been drawn up and consultations launched with the construction in-

FUNERAL: Day of Biting Oratory and Sporadic Clashes in South Africa was filled with religious leaders. Party, Ferdi Hartzenberg, said the representatives of a broad range of crisis had reduced the president to of their bases in a home across the (Continued from page 1)

Visiting ** **New York City?** Gramercy Park Hotel Distinguished 509 room hotel

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which the suspect is a member of the far-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement, or AWB, the same vigilante group to which Janusz Walus, the man who allegedly killed Mr. Hani, belonged.

"They say we cannot control our forces," Mr. Mandela declared. 'We are not cattle to be controlled. And we say to President Frederik W. de Klerk: It is your forces that lost control and shot innocent marchers. It is you who have allowed the bully hoy tactics of the AWB to go unchallenged."

Mr. Mandela added: "Black lives are cheap, and will remain so as long as apartheid continues to exist. And let there be no mistake about it, there have been many changes, and negotiations have started, but for the ordinary black started, but for the ordinary black tion. The entire delegation of the person of this country, apartheid is liberal Democratic Party walked

The stage at the soccer stadium

official was present.

In Cape Town, 1,500 kilometers "plunged our country into crisis."

his commitment to a negotiated transition, and denounced as "speforces and to set a date for the first

"The target dates demanded of us are the dates which we ourselves have already set," he said... Mr. de Klerk got a rude recep-

deputy leader of the Conservative

political groups and scores of for- a "pathetic" figure who had "notheign countries, but no government ing left to negotiate away." Mr. Hani, 50, a Latin scholar

who spent three decades in exile away. Mr. de Klerk addressed a and five years as chief of staff of the session of Parliament and acknowl-ANC's guerrilla army, was buried edged that Mr. Hani's murder had in his green army fatigues after a funeral that co-mingled military He appealed for calm. reiterated and religious motifs.

mond Tutu stirred the crowd when he implored: "We are unsloppable! cious" the ANC's reasoning behind its call for six weeks of protest to to victory. No gun! Nobody can force the government to establish multiparry control of security nonracial election.

out of the chamber. Meanwhile, the dom army South African had ever

Slovo asked. "It was not just the hrute who pulled the trigger. He was killed by a system that turns people into animals, a system that

we will speak in an language that they can understand," he said, eulogized Mr. Hani as an "intellectual who could speak the language pointing at a shotgun. of the poor," and said his murder had backfired on the assassin, for it had mobilized "the biggest free-"Who killed Chris Hani?" Mr.

The Anglican archbishop Des-

Nobody can stop us on our march

stop us, for we are moving to free-

The chairman of the South Afri-

dom, all of us. black and white."

can Communist Party. Joe Slovo.

has made our own people foreign-

The mourners at the cemetery were quiet and somber. The only rise from them came when ANC cadres began firing a 21-gun salute. Promptly, a half dozen people in different parts of the crowd whipped out their weapons and began firing off rounds into the air. Cheers and laughter broke out. "Comrades!" boomed the voice

of Tokyo Sexwale, head of the "Let us warn the right-wing that however many they kill, they represent a dying cause."

Let us warn the right-wing that however many they kill, they represent a dying cause."

Let us warn the right-wing that however many they kill, they represent a dying cause. In suburban Boksburg, where check, "I order you to stop firing!"

commandos of the Afrikaner Re
And it stopped.





FIRST 100 DAYS / COU

Gore Environment Goal Under Fire in Cabinet

WASHINGTON - As President Bill Clinton prepares to commemorate Earth Day with a speech on the environment, a dispute has broken out in the administration over efforts by Vice President Al Gore to persuade Mr. Clinton to fulfill a campaign promise on

specific steps to reduce the threat of global warming.

Mr. Gore, say aides in the White House and in several cabinet agencies, has urged the president to commit the United States to freezing at 1990 levels the amount of global-warming pollutants pouring from cars, trucks and factories, a standard that would be reached by the year 2000.

Mr. Gore is arguing that such a commitment, promised during the 1992 campaign, would send an unmistakable message that the Clinton administration is taking the lead in battling global environmental threats. Last year, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore criticized President George Bush for rejecting an identical commitment proceed by the European Commitment posed by the European Community

But Mr. Gore's proposal has met resistance from several cabinet members, principally Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary. Senior aides said both secretaries contended that the administration had not clearly studied how limiting air pollution from carbon dioxide, the principal source of scientific concern about global warming, would affect American industry.

The aides said such a commitment could also further endanger the energy tax Mr. Clinton has proposed. Opponents in Congress, the aides say, would seize on the commitment as proof that the administration would seek to cut consumption of fossil fuels by drastically increasing the tax.

The aides said that by the year 2000 the United States will be pouring 100 million metric tons more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than it did in 1990. If Congress approves the energy tax, the administration estimates that the amount of carbon dioxide would be reduced by 25 million metric tons by the end of the decade. But the administration has not yet figured out how to eliminate

the rest, the aides said, and until it does officials in the Energy and Treasury Departments have urged the president not to make a commitment on global warming.

Although the aides differed about the intensity of the dispute, they agreed that it has provided the most revealing look yet at the enormous political pressures involved as the administration tries to

Economic Policy: A Think Tank's 2d Thoughts

make environmental and economic goals compatible.

WASHINGTON - In one liberal Democratic research group, fissures are developing in the once-solid support for President Clinton's economic plan. The Economic Policy Institute, a Washington think tank with close ties to organized labor, chides Mr. Clinton in a report for focusing too much on deficit-reduction — and not enough on domestic spending initiatives that he stressed in his

campaign.

The plan's rapid pace of deficit-cutting virtually guarantees that "high unemployment will persist throughout Clinton's term in of-fice," the analysis warned. That criticism marks a sharp reversal. The Economic Policy Institute's leader, Jeff Faux, was an ardent Clinton supporter last fall. At a press conference during the presidential campaign, be announced endorsements of the Clinton agenda from a wide range of economists.

Quote/Unquote

Speaking of Republican opposition in the Senate to the president's economic stimulus plan, the Senate Democratic leader, George I. Mitchell, said, "Their strategy is gridlock, filibuster, obstruction, delay, defeat and embarrass President Clinton." (AP)



LONG WAIT - Terry A. Anderson, held hostage for nearly seven years in Lebanon, and his bride, Madeleine Bassil, were honeymoon-bound after their wedding in Youkers, New York.

Away From Politics

• A majority of blacks believe the U.S. Justice system is biased against them, according to a USA Today-CNN-Gallup Poll taken after a jury in Los Angeles returned guilty verdicts against two police officers in the Rodney G. King beating case. Sixty-eight percent of the blacks interviewed said the system was biased, while 60 percent of whites called it fair. Fifty-five percent of blacks said the two guilty. verdicts were not enough, 33 percent of blacks said the verdiets were right, and 54 percent of whites agreed with the findings.

• A gunuan opened fire during a celebration at the central library in Sacramento, California, killing two people before he fled to the roof where police cornered him on a ledge and shot him to death.

• Americans support the death penalty but are quick to embrace alternatives such as life in prison without parole, according to a survey commissioned by the Death Penalty Information Center, a group opposed to capital punishment, It found that 77 percent of Americans surveyed support the death penalty, including 57 percent who says there are expensive in favor of executions for defendants. who say they are strongly in favor of executions for defendants convicted of murder. But when those surveyed were presented with stringent alternatives to execution, support for the death penalty fell below 50 percent, the poil found.

 A New York Post printing press damaged by arson was partly repaired for use in time to publish Monday's edition. Peter Faris, an executive vice president of the Post, said the vandalism would be brought up at a meeting between management and the pressmen's union. But he declined to comment on the possible origin of the fire.

 The Supreme Court has refused to revive a lawsuit stemming from a 1987 Iraqi air attack against a U.S. ship in which 37 sailors were killed and dozens injured. The court, without comment, let stand rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving crewmen of the U.S. guided missile rulings that barred surviving c contractors over allegedly defective equipment aboard the ship. AP. LAT. UPI

Has New Doubts on

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

POW Data By Philip Shenon ously proposed. New York Times Service HANOI - A U.S. envoy meet-

ing with senior Vietnamese officials said Monday that he had new doubts about the accuracy of a previously secret Russian document. on the number of American prisoners of war that suggested that Ha-noi held 1,205 American POWs in 1972, more than double the number of Americans who were ever freed by North Vietnam.

The envoy, John W. Vessey Jr., a retired general, raised questions about the credibility of the document, a Russian-language transla-tion of a September, 1972. Viet-namese report on American prisoners of war, after meeting with the retired Vietnamese general list-ed as the author of the 1972 report.

The Russian translation was found in the archives of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow in January and made public in the United States in news reports last

The Vietnamese general, Tran Van Quang, told Mr. Vessey Mon-day that he did not write the 1972 report on which the Russian translation was supposedly based. If the Vietnamese report exists. General Quang said, it is a forgery that may have been prepared by someone interested in undermining advances in relations between Vietnam and the United States."

Vietnamese officials have said this week they are concerned that the documents and the dispute over their authenticity will prevent the Clinton administration from lifting an 18-year-old economic embargo on Vietnam, and will further delay billions of dollars in development loans for Hanoi from the World Bank and other international lend-

President Bill Clinton has expressed concern over the implications of the document found in the Russian archives which, if accurate, would suggest that Vietnam has lied for years about its knowledge of the fate of more than 600 missing Americans.

The president, who is expected to meet with Mr. Vessey when he returns to Washington on Wednesday, has said that he will not move to normalize diplomatic and economic ties with Vietnam until he is ' convinced that Hanoi is cooperating fully in determining the fate of nam War.

ing with Mr. Vessey, General Quang said, of the 1972 report. "I did not write it. I tell you, never in my life bave I made such a report, because it was not in my area of responsibility."

Mr. Vessey, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at his own news conference in Hanoi, "i don't think that one can draw conclusions about the document simply based on General Quang's statements, but I would say that what General Quang has told us is not inconsistent with what we know about General Quang, I have no reason to disbelieve General

Asked whether be had new doubts about the accuracy of the Russian document, Mr. Vessey re-

plied simply, "yes."
Mr. Vessey and American gov ernment investigators in Hanoi do not question the authenticity of the Russian translation — they say they believe it is an authentic Russian archival document. Instead they question whether whether it was prepared by a competent Rus-sian-Vietnamese translator, and whether the Vietnamese document on which it was based was authen-

Mr. Vessey said Vietnamese offi-cials had provided him this week with "important" documents "that may well shed light on the Russian document, at least they appear to.

In a joint statement, Mr. Vessey and Vietnamese officials said that the Vietnamese documents turned over to American investigators inelude "archives listing American prisoners of war held during the war, as well as American servicemen who died in captivity in southem and central Vietnam.

At the news conference with Mr. Vessey, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam of Vietnam attacked the Harvard University researcher, Stephen J. Morris, who said he found the Russian document during a search of the Communist Party archives in January.

"I would like to say something about Stephen Morris, the person who publicized this." Mr. Cam said. "He has a long history of opposing Vietnam, since the time be was an Australian student." Mr. Morris, he said, had participated in U.S. "anti-Vietnam groups."

U.S. Envoy Health Task Force Hits the Hard Part - Costs

with David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON - Just one month before President Bill Clinton is scheduled to send Congress an ambitious proposal to guarantee comprehensive health care for all Americans, administration officials are beginning to realize that it may involve huge costs and tax increases bigger than any previ-

The White House has spent 12 weeks developing ideas for guaranteeing all Ameri-cans a rich package of health benefits. But only recently has the task force sorting through the ideas begun to focus on the

Mr. Clinton would probably finance his bealth plan by asking Congress to impose new taxes, amounting to bundreds of dollars a year even for middle-income families, including millions who already get health in-

surance coverage through their employers. In return, the administration said, the health plan would provide peace of mind for all Americans because people would be assured of coverage if they moved, changed jobs or became sick.

Officials said they cannot yet estimate amounts because Mr. Clinton has not decided what the precise ingredients of his package will be and because even the members of able figures for individual elements of the

But if the plan included guaranteed insurance coverage for prescription drugs, mental bealth care and long-term care, benefits recommended by the staff, these items alone could easily reach more than \$50 billion a year, health-policy experts and actuaries in and out of the government said.

haps more politically palatable.

TOTE

In February, Ira C. Magaziner, manager of the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform, said in a memorandum that "universal access could mean \$30 billion or \$90 billion of additional annual expendi-

ture by the government by 1997." The ultimate cost may be toward the upper end of that range if Mr. Clinton's proposthe health-policy team cannot agree on reli- al includes many items now under discus-

As attention turns to the costs of new health benefits, the options for raising revenue also come into focus, as do the political risks that may accompany such proposals. Aides to Mr. Magaziner, a business con-

sultant from Rhode Island with limited experience in government and politics, said he was surprised by the political uproar last week over the disclosure that the administra-Parts of the health program might be put tion was considering an indured form of into effect gradually, so that the additional national sales tax known as a value-

added tax to pay for the health program. Government actuaries and statisticians told the White House that if all the benefits recommended by the staff of the task force were included, a 14 percent value-added tax might be needed to cover the cost. a rate much higher than politicians have ever contemplated.

two senior administration officials said recently that cabinet officers had pressed Mr. Magaziner for more detailed cost estimaies and had expressed frustration at his failure to factor cost into the deliberations earlier in the process.

Robert D. Reischauer, the director of the Congressional Budget Office, said these mat-ters were "so complex and the data so limited" that reliable estimates were probably impossible.

"We're going to have to get up to the edge of the cliff, cross our fingers, shut our eyes

Down a Peg, a Scrappy Dole Revels in His Métier

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In this power-focused capital, an ultimate insider is finding new satisfaction in a seemingly diminished tole: as the minority leader of a party suddenly

After eight years of trying to serve the competing interests of two Republican presidents and a few dozen Republican senators as minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas is having the time of his life. He is now in a role that really suits his personality better, as the scrappy underdog challenging a popular president.

The Senate minority leader — his party bas 43 senators compared to the Democrats' 57 — has baffled the administration and united the sometimes fractious Senate Republicans in opposition to President Bill Clinton's \$19.5 billion economic stimulus plan. He has already won on that fight; Mr. Clinton's retreat to \$15.5 billion last Friday was probably only the first step on a road toward a compromise that will have to be counted an administra-

One reason Mr. Dole succeeds is single-mindedness and persistence. It is no burden for him to hold one meeting after another, with the same people, on the same subject. in search of consensus,

"Politics is his life," observed Senator Alan K. Simpson

of Wyoming, the deputy Republican leader, "You might be sitting at a dinner with Bob Dole and somebody might be talking about ball scores and somebody else about Washingtoniana and Bob would say: 'I think there's a primary going on in the 5th district of California. Let's see

how it's going."
Under President George Bush, Mr. Dole loyally supported the president's programs despite doubts about them and a bitter 1988 primary campaign when he made it clear that he considered Mr. Bush privileged and shallow. Now Mr. Bush's defeat in 1992 seems to have liberated

He told a recent Gridiron Club dinner that Mr. Bush's 1992 campaign had gone pretty well, considering that it was Dr. Jack Kevorkian's first try as a campaign manager. But his conversation is not dotted, as it once was, with class-conscious references like charges that when Ivy League colleges admitted relatives of alumni, mostly white males, they were violating the Civil Rights Act.

The political difference between having a Republican president to support and a Democrat to challenge is even more obvious, In opposition "you sort of get to pick your shots." he said in his Capitol office. "But if you're out there for the administration," he added, "every day is a new bucket of water." defending programs someone else

Now Mr. Dole can gauge Republican sentiment and to in all the time I've been here."

decide not to battle a widely supported family leave bill, then mount an all-out filibuster against a less popular stimulus measure after Republican anger over Democratic steamfoller tactics mounted.

Mr. Dole has never been known as a legislative innovator, but instead as one who takes his greatest pleasure in untangling snarls - those he may have helped create and saving a crucial measure, like the civil rights and unemployment hills of 1991. And, in fact, he talks of the fight against the economie stimulus bill as a tactical

success that may help on bigger issues. "I hope it's a signal to the people who run the White House, not just the president, but others, that we have quite a few thoughtful people on our side," he said in the Capitol interview

He made it clear how that signal should be read. "We thought we were going to be consulted on health care, and we haven't heard zip, not since Mrs. Clinton stood right here and talked to 35 of us" on Feh. 4.

He made the same points as he traveled the country last week. If ever there was one issue that cried out for bipartisan or nonpartisan consideration, it's health care," he told the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester. New Hampshire.

Health care, he told former campaign workers there, is "one of the most important issues that I've been exposed

Costs and Mistakes Cloud the Shuttle's Future

By Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Exploring Mars is out, for now. So is returning to the moon, The space station is in purgatory. For astro-nauts of the present and near future, the only sure thing is a shuttle ride.

And now the winged space plane, too, is under constant fire, dodging a hall of political, technical and budgetary bullets on its way to orbit. As the country's sole means of sending people into space, its grounding by accident or policy would halt the 30-year Americans missing from the Viet- L-U.S. experiment in manned space flight.

"There is a clear and present danger that e space age is over," said a space policy analyst. John Pike, of the Federation of

As if to accentuate the shuttle's fragility, after a remarkable record of on-time launches in 1992, this year two of the orbiters within a month suffered last-minute scrubs caused by technical glitches.

Then on Wednesday, NASA technicians found a pair of 8-inch (20.5 centimeter) pli-ers wedged in an opening at the base of a solid rocket fuel booster they recovered in the Atlantic, Before it was jettisoned, the booster had helped blast the shuttle Discovery to orbit last week.

And, sources revealed, angry NASA officials are investigating how a shuttle main orbit earlier this year even though it was missing a part.

Last month, a panel of independent safety advisers quietly called for the redesign of a shuttle hooster joint because of signs of pos-sible weakness around an O-ring seal. NASA managers said they are reviewing the matter. But it served as a reminder of the 1986 explosion of the shuttle Challenger. That was caused by a leak of hot gas resulting from poor design in a booster joint at a time when the program was under budgetary and politi-

Administration officials maintain that, far from ending the space age, they are taking difficult but vital steps to make the space program, including the shuttle, more affordable and relevant to changing national needs. The White House has directed the Nation-

al Aeronautics and Space Administration to cut its total spending by about \$15 billion over the next five years - the equivalent of one year's budget — and to shift the remain-der from expensive, long-term manned space spectaculars, such as the planned space station, toward robotic science and development of new technologies.

The shuttle's high cost remains its greatest problem. Although it is a technological wonder, a series of official reports has deemed it engine got through inspections and a test a failure at its original goal of making space

getting people and cargo into space. Then, the argument goes, more people would come up with reasons for going there, and cargo to send there. But developing such a system would cost additional billions of dollars and cannot be operational for a decade or more.

The Clinton hudget issued April 8 calls for a \$3.8 billion reduction in the previously planned space shuttle budget of \$22.8 billion for 1993 through 1998. Added to reductions already made by NASA since 1992, that would amount to a total cut of at least 24

percent in shuttle spending through 1998, a NASA official, David Bates, said. NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin more efficient.

of being underemployed. Building the space station was supposed to be its main task for the late 1990s. But NASA is engaged in a program to redesign the station by June 7, and one of the White House mandates is to reduce the number of required shuttle

Sources said the shin tle budget could be in for further reduction on the space station's how it then reached the launch pad even behalf. They said the White House has told though it was missing a turbulence damper Mr. Goldin that any costs above the White that is designed to channel the flow of gases House-approved "half price" for the space through the turbine blades,

firing and was poised to power Discovery to flight routine and economical. They recommend development of a more efficient way of years) can be taken from shuttle operations or a related program to apprade the shuttles' solid rocket boosters.

Mr. Goldin said he has not yet ordered such a transfer of funds.

Since the Challenger accident, NASA has redesigned its flawed boosters and flown 29 missions. Nine of the last 12 have been launched on the appointed day, officials note. Leonard Nicholson, shuttle director at the Johnson Space Center, said that despite the recent spate of publicized technical problems, "the number of problems on each flight has been steadily decreasing."

Because of new NASA studies, the theosaid the cuts will not affect sbuttle safety but—retical probability that a shuttle will suffer a could even enhance it by making the system catastrophic accident has recently been revised to 1 in about 55 or 60, rather than the The shuttle also faces a possible problem previous 1 in 78, according to congressional

and other sources. an intense investigation under way to find out how Discovery's No. 3 engine passed inspections by contractor Rocketdyne, And

Honors for Boy Who Made the Milk Jug Behave

of the dais sat two eminent re- course.

for a Fortune 500 tire manufactur- schools that they relish knowing er that created a tread design that that young minds are being nurprevents hydroplaning. He brought tured there.
a shiny new tire with him.
Or maybe To his left sat the scientific direc-

tute that created new technology, combining photolithography and synthetic chemistry, that can

togi, a sixth-grader at Olde Creek floor than in the glass," recalled Elementary School in Fairfax Deepa Rastogi, a personnel officer County, Virginia. He brought a la bank, "I would say: 'Akhil, use one-pallon milk into county, filled the band, "I would say: 'Akhil, use

vented and hopes to market. All of the above were honored as so who did the reporters and No more spills

By Marylou Tousignant mal news conference at the National Press Club ended and the infor-Washington Past Service al Press Club ended and the infor-WASHINGTON —On the right mal questioning began? Akhil, of

searchers from a major pharmaceu- Maybe it was because no one tical company where scientists bave could resist the sight of a slight 12-labored for 30 years to create a year-old, his hair slicked down and drug to treat prostate disease. They brought a chemical reaction chart almost stining in the glare of televi-with words like "dihydrotestoster- sion camera lights. Mayhe it was because Americans hear so much To their left sat a chief engineer about their declining public

Or maybe it was just because his was the only invention most of the tor of a California research insti- reporters in the room could readily comprehend.

If necessity is the mother of invention. Akhil's mother. Deepa. was the necessity of his invention. quickly screen thousands of possi-ble drug combinations on a single When she suffered nerve damage in semiconductor chip. He brought a one hand a few years ago, it fell to two-minute videotape explaining Akhil to pour the milk at the family dinner table. "There was more milk on the

one-gallon milk jug, partly filled two hands. Lift the jug higher. He with a pink liquid that he poured, was frustrated. I was frustrated. using a screw-on spout that he in-"I thought, 'There has to be an ensier way,' " Akhil said.

He was 7 at the time, an age at distinguished inventors on Thurs- which clay is the building block of day by a group called Intellectual life. So Akhil got a wad of the stuff Property Owners Inc., an associa- and in about three hours fashioned tion representing patent, trade- a screw-on spout with a channel running down the middle. Voila! camera crews rush to when the for- He entered his "E-Z Gallon"

kindergarten student accidentally one of 109,728 issued by the U.S. knocked his creation to the floor Patent Office in fiscal 1992. and broke it. Akhil went home and made another.) The judges for the youngest people ever granted a pat-Invent America-sponsored event ent.

graders. (That was right before a month wait, Akhil got his patent, At age 11, he became one of the

spout at a school fair and won first suggested he patent his invention. Akhil, who now has a line of "E place among all Virginia third- Last September, after a 20- Z" products, including a tape dis blind students, hopes to market a plastic E-Z Gallon with groups that assist elderly and disabled individuals, although he believes "even

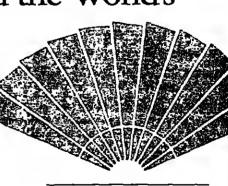
regular adults" would buy it. Where to find the World's

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Calm Down, South Africa

nesburg street. Chris Hani, general secretary of the South African Communist Party. told a Newsweek correspondent: "I am an optimist, and it may take some time, but political democracy will triumph." His own transformation from guerrilla to negotiator was one cause for optimism.

Yet the bloodletting that has followed his murder suggests how much can still go wrong if hopes for an honorable multiracial compromise are huried with Mr. Hani.

Two nightmares were realized as a million or more blacks took part last Wednesday in nationwide demonstrations that resulted in at least eight deaths, the wounding of hundreds and untold property damage in pillaged stores and wrecked vehicles. The violence showed that Nelson Mandela's African National Congress was unable to restrain its disaffected black supporters. And when police fired without warning at a throng surrounding their station in Soweto, it showed the government's inability to restrain its own panicky officers.

This was surely not the memorial that Chris Hani, a voice for reason, might have wished. His fidelity to the Communists sprang less from ideology than from his party's role as an early champion of voteless hlacks. He did not gloss over the anti-

A month before he was slain on a Johan- democratic character of Soviet-style communism, acknowledging to Newsweek: "Because we belonged to that past of an authoritarian kind of socialism, we are very sensitive now to the needs of democracy."

He accepted the need for transitional compromise with President F. W. de Klerk, given South Africa's instability and the reality that 5 million whites are in full control of the hureaucracy. "We have been criticized by other groups who say this is a sellout," he said in his interview. "But I don't believe that. It's not possible to get democracy in this country with one stroke. We can go to the polls and win power ... hut we'll be a weak government that will not have the full support of the civil ser-

vice and the army." A better memorial to Chris Hani would be to speed final agreement on the deal he defended: the election in 1994 of a multiracial government in which Mr. de Klerk's National Party could claim a proportionate share of power. All that is now hostage to passions evident in Mr. Hani's murder, apparently by n white fanatic, and in the rioters in Cape Town who chanted, "No peace! War! War!" Americans can best help by pressing those at the center to contain this rage, lest it overwhelm South Africa.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thinking About Unesco

whether to take the United States back into Unesco. The United States left in 1984 in despair of changing from within an organization that had been grossly mismanaged and politicized. But new leadership came in, and then a new historical era. Congress's accounting arm now gives Unesco good marks. There is no more baiting of Israel. The director-general. Federico Mayor, has taken what was an arena of ideological knavery and turned it back into the forum for free expression that its American founders intended. It now promotes press freedom, not government control of the media. Britain, which walked out with the

United States, is now returning.
Still, there are a couple of problems. One is money. The United States used to pay a quarter of the hill; that would be some \$60 million now. Unesco has tightened up: it iust barely survived the austerity enforced by American and British withdrawal. But meanwhile it has lost its place in the American hudget queue, Squeezing back in isgoing to take some doing.

Related and more important is the question of the organization's purpose. It is true that Unesco has moved to meet the

original objections that led the United States to withdraw, But it is also true that the global terrain has greatly changed. Unesco had a loval constituency that saw it as doing cultural good works, like saving Egypt's Ahu Simbel monuments from the rising waters behind the Nile's Aswan Dam. But for the great powers the core political mission, hallowed by decades of Cold War practice, came to be competing for the heart: and minds of Third World

intellectuals. That mission is gone. And now? Every country has line items of culture, science and education in its national hudget that it would like an international organization to pick up. Many of these projects allow the valuable sharing of national ideas and experience - Unesco's meat. But a careful canvass has to be made of which projects had best be supported by the vast existing public and private networks and which by a revital-

ized but, finally, rather limited Uoesco. Theme conferences of intellectuals? Specialist exchanges? Cultural and educational uplift? New Age environmentalism? The search cao be streogthened if the United States joins it.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Muffing the Iraq Case Who omitted the word "military" from gation to clear up the entire question of aid

documents that the Commerce Department to Iraq, which some call Iraquate. gave Congress listing high-technology When Congress began probing Iraq aid. gave Congress listing high-technology equipment sold to Iraq before the Gulf War? And who ordered 68 alterations in the Commerce Department pointed to Dennis report that concealed the fact that much of Kloske, then undersecretary of commerce, the equipment had a military use? The Jus- as the responsible official. But when former tice Department under President George Bush did not want to find out, which was his investigation, his special investigator understandable: The prewar appearement of Saddam Hussein could tarnish the glory of Desert Storm. But surely the Justice Department under President Bill Clinton would get to the hottom of this?

that nobody will be prosecuted in the matter. Does Attorney General Janet Reno think that nobody falsified the reports about shipments of military trucks and high-technology equipment to Iraq? She did not even review the case, says a department spokesman, but instead was merely informed about the ac-

tion by her criminal division. That leaves the public very badly informed indeed. Ms. Reno needs to find out vigorous investigation. Congress and the votwhy a case of this importance was disposed of so casually, and then she needs to tell the Departments have now mishandled the case. public. She may need her own special investi-

the inspector general and others at the Attorney General William Barr wrapped up said he had not been able to locate Mr. Kloske, even to ask him whether anyone higher up at Commerce was involved.

Now Mr. Kloske's Washingtoo lawyer. Paul Friedman, discloses that his client was Not so, it turns out. The department has located, interviewed and questioned before notified the House Commerce Committee a grand jury. Did he deny involvement or identify others involved? Mr. Friedman says only that Mr. Kloske has been notified he will not be prosecuted.

Reticence is standard for defense lawvers but highly inappropriate for the government. The Bush administration's false and misleading answers to legitimate congressional requests for information about America's dealings with Saddam ought to have triggered a ers deserve to know whether two Justice — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Do Better for Liberia

Despite the brutality of its civil war, Liberia cannot be set apart from Africa or the rest of the world. The savagery in Bosnia and the scale of deprivation in Sudan and Somalia may outmatch anything seen in that West African country, yet the Liberian crisis does have international dimensions. And the people of Liberia also have a special claim on America's attention.

Liberia could not have come to where it is without the United States. The fact that it was settled by freed American slaves before the end of the U.S. Civil War is only the first of many historic links. From the time Liberia became a republic in 1847, through more than almost a century and a half of settlers living well at the expense of the indigenous Africans, to the overthrow of dictator Samuel K. Doe in 1990, the United States has in one way and another been involved. And with hig bucks, too. More than \$500 million in aid went into the coffers of Sergeant Doe in the 1980s, even with evidence that be and his cronies were lining their pockets, trashing human rights and stuffing hallot boxes whenever they got around to permitting elections. Sergeant

enough to earn him the favored status of American "strategic ally." When the Doe and the Soviet regimes went down, so, it seems, went U.S. concern about Liberia. In the last three years the United States

has been satisfied with shelling out support payments in the form of humanitarian aid -\$200 million - and \$28 million to help fund a live-nation West African expeditionary force that is fending off the rebel forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front.

The Liberian conflict is a threat to regional stability, and the West African nations are right to intervene as they have. Likewise, Liberia should look to its neighbors as a first resort. That does not, however, mean that the United States should

disengage politically.
Little has been done in the way of direct American diplomacy with the Liberians. That is being left to the United Nations and West African states. But a key ingredient to a cease-fire, encampment and disarmament of the Liberian warring factions. and free and fair elections may be an. energized diplomatic initiative hy the United States. It needs to be tried. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Gunsights Are Focusing Over the Balkans

By William Safire

W ASHINGTON — "Damn the torpedoes," harked David Far-ragut nt Mobile Bay in 1864, "full speed ahead!" The Confederate mines, then called torpedoes, proved defective, and the Union admiral

sailed to victory.
I am reminded of this gutsy leadership as I look out my window of the Washington bureau of the The New York Times, on Farragut Square, at a statue of the naval hero looking sternly toward the White House, a pigeon atop his head.

There in the hasement, behind a

shiny hrass plaque proclaiming "White House Situation Room," the Clinton Corollary to the Farragut doctrine is being shaped: "Go slow, make sure all our allies are aboard, catch the prevailing breeze of public opinion and above all - watch out

for the damn torpedoes."

Is this the way for the commander in chief of the world's only superpower to respond to the sustained slaugh-ter in Bosnia and the mocking gratitude of the Serbian war crimin No. Unless be is prepared to he hranded a weak president — to bear the consequences of the same irresolution in the Balkans that he was so ready to criticize in his predecessor -Mr. Clinton must be ready to strike decisively on April 26.

That is the day after the Russian referendum. This month's White House reason for inaction in the face of perfidy is that Mr. Clinton does not want to give President Boris Yeltsin's enemies, who express soli-darity with the Serbs, a leg up in the election. The Serbian forces have been making the most of this gift of time to escalate their war. But that is just a matter of timing.

Beyond the romantic wish to be a domestic president, what are the real reasons for the Clinton reluctance to send American power to the rescue?

SHŌULD

First is that he keeps poor com-pany. George Bush had the benefit of Margaret Thatcher's rent-a-spine agency; Bill Clinton is afflicted with the umbrelin diplomacy of Mr. Wohlly himself, Britain's John Major, who is taking the "special" out of "special relationship."

Next, be is a prisoner of the polls (who wants to die for Danzig or Sara-jevo?) and of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, an army general who thinks primarily in terms of ground force, and only if the policy is backed with universal particular Finally, he is the captive of his

first and pushing and shaming others into going along.
As a result, we have meaningless

post-Vietnam multilateral rhetoric, so taken with fear of "going it

alone" that he is incapable of going

sanctions, useless no-fly zones, pub-licity-stunt airdrops and UN relief

1 SHOULD RIBK

convoys turned back while the Serbs go about talking while killing. Here is why that is about to end: because television pictures of blinded children bring the atrocities into American living rooms; because the weight of editorial opinion is swing-ing behind action; because Republicans are pledging bipartisan support for action and planning to assign the blame for the consequences of weak-ness; because Mr. Clinton realizes that public revulsion at UN failure is

beginning to stick to him.
Thus is America's leader being led. This week we will hear talk of arming the Bosnians and the use of air powe sgainst artillery shelling civilians. But it will take three months to get modern firepower into Bosnian hands, and more time for training. Mr. Clinton should already have signed a finding directing the CIA to transfer arms. American "no-fly" pilots, under NATO command and festooned with

I SHOULD

UN limitations, are in reality laying out grids on photographic missions. They are certain that their smart bombs can take out artillery pieces

soon after the guns fire.
But that tactical response will not force an end to the fighting. Needed also is strategic coercion—"compellance" is the word now being heard in the Pentagon. It means the use of air power to persuade by punishment.
Compellance is not obliteration; it does not promise to win a war from on high. Rather, its sudden infliction of national pain — shutting down-electric power, fuel supplies and communications in a capital, putting a

ed to encourage negotiation by level-ing more than playing fields. We can hope that Mr. Clinton will jog over to Farragut Square for inspi-ration. One thing Bosnia presages: The next chairman of the Joint Chiefs, to be appointed this summer, will be wearing air force blue. The New York Times.



ISBOULD... I SHOULD NOT ... I SHOULD ... I SHOULD

The Balkan Costs, Like the Stakes, Keep On Rising

By Brian Beedham

ZURICH — It is like a torment devised for the punishment of those who fail to look ahead. At each new stage in the wars of ex-Yugosla-via, the outside world realizes even more painfully what it will mean oot It is not true that there is no clear to stop the horror. But also that the cost to itself of stopping the horror military objective for an intervention.

has got bigger. And then the price of flinching rises yet again.

This is how those gazing in dismay from outside share the purgatory of Srebrenica, Sarajevo, Gorazde, Tuzla and the other tortured towns. It has long been clear why the gov-ernments of the West do oot want to

intervene, except to provide food and medicine that prolong the lives of those condemned to be defeated and thus, often, to die a little later.

The clear objective would be to raise the war's cost for the Bosnian Serbs until they accept the Vance-Owen peace plan or something much like it. It is also not true that this is militarily impossible. It could certainly be achieved by a determined army and air force equipped with the target-

locating devices and precision munitions and armored protection that the West now gives its soldiers. But it would cost lives. The governments of democracies do not like send-

ing their young men to die. They understandably wonder how long a casualty list their voters would accept. Stage by stage, the probable oum-ber of those who would have to die grows larger. It might once have been almost zero, before Serbian generals sent the ex-Yugoslav army over the border into Croatia. Even when the

Serbs had taken a third of Croatia, it might have been possible to arrange a deceat settlement in Bosnia without too big a fight. Even four months ago, when mere hints of military action from Bill Clinton and Britain's Donglas Hurd had the Serbs hesitating, fight in Bosnia would have been less bloody than it would be now. But the governments did not look ahead. Now it could still be done, but it

would almost certainly take more than air strikes on gun sites and supply lines. Sanctions on Serbia would have to be sharply tightened. The interve-nors would probably need their own artillery and missiles on the ground, and lots of infantry to protect them. There would have to be more of everything — including body bags.

So, despite the cries of despair from

Srebrenica, the governments of the West would once again prefer not to unwinds another coil and strikes again. The price of inaction, like the price of action, once more goes up. It is not just that people in Europe and America, looking at blinded smallboys on television screens, even more passionately want their governments to "do something." Voters who would be angry if their own young men were killed are also capable of being angry

if nothing is done to prevent other people from getting killed; such is hu-man nature. But in the long run, if nothing else were involved. Europe and America could swallow hard, look away and let it happen.
Something else is involved — the

matter of how the rest of the World sees the West, a very public test of European and American will. Boris Yeltsin was able to delay the

imposition of a no-flight zone over Bosnia, and be now delays the tight-ening of sanctions on Serbia, not only because he knows that these things would anger his opponents in next Sunday's referendum but also because he calculates, correctly, that the West is almost as nervous as he is about any further action.

Worse, the Russian nationalists who are part of the opposition to Mr. Yeltsin watch with fascination the West's handling of their ethnic and ideological cousins, the nationalists of Serbia. If Russia's nationalists take power from Mr. Yeltsin, the threat they pose of a Greater Russia will be far harder to handle than the threat of a Greater Serbia.

And the spectators extend well beyond Moscow. It is reasonable to suppose that the government of North Korea, wondering how far it can safely push its nuclear arms program, is watching what happens in Bosnia. The more hesitation the West shows there, the less resolution Kim Il Sung and his son may expect it to

show about their own ambitions. It is not even entirely fanciful to think that the revolutionaries of the Muslim world, pressing their campaigns against the uneasy govern-ments of Egypt and Algeria, have one eye on the drama in Bosnia. If the West will not risk helping a belea-guered regime in Sarajevo, is there any likelihood that it will take an even bigger risk to help a beleaguered

regime in Cairo, or wherever? It is, you might say, global theater, except that this is real life. The governments of the West stand on stage, the andience silent, trying to make their next decision. They know it is even harder than the previous decision, because if they go one way the war will be even costlier, and if they go the other their failure will be even more. obvious. This is the penalty for not looking ahead, not acting earlier.
To admit the mistakes of the past is

awkward, but honest men know that recognition of error is a necessary condition for getting it right next time.

International Herald Tribune.

For Clinton To Decide By Anthony Lewis WASHINGTON — Fifty years

Waiting

after the Nazis, will a European state led by a murderous dema-gogue be allowed to slaughter and gogue be anowen to sangular and expel another people because of their religion? The question has faced Europe and the United States since Serbian aggression began in the former Yugoslavia 18 months ago.

No matter how hard European

leaders and President Bill Clinton wish, it will not go away.

Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia calculated from the beginning that the
Europeans and Americans work

wring their hands, say tur-tut and do nothing that really mattered as Serbi-an forces attacked the Bosnian Muslims. So far be has been exactly right.
The latest trophy of his strategy is
Srebrenica. After solemnly pledging
to cease fire last week, Serbian generals let go with massive shelling that killed 53 civilians in the town. Over the weekend, n cease-fire demanded

by the United Nations went into effect, on terms that will save life but effectively end Muslim control. The increasingly brazen Serbian aggression is accompanied by denials that would have made Joseph Goebbels blush. Thus the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said he had "ordered that not a cigarette butt land in Srebrenica." Serbian television said the 53 supposed victims were really Serbs who had been cap-tured and killed.

Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister, called on the West to use its air power and let the Bosnian government huy weapons to fight. "We cannot let things go on like this," she said. "It is evil."

Lady Thatcher's remarks seemed only to increase the defensiveness of both British and American officials. Secretary of State Warren Christopher dismissed her appeal as "rather pher dishissed her appear as rather emotional." As if, when more than 100,000 people have been killed and million expelled because of their religion, emotion were inappropriate,

But why is it America's business? If the Europeans have failed to meet the challenge, why look to Washingtoo? The answer is that America is the only superpower. The world will not move unless and until the American president does.

Under the headline "Bosnia Waits for Clinton," Joe Rogaly wrote last week in the Financial Times in Loodon: "Only President Clinton can stop the Serbs ... It is up to the United States to decide whether the artillery used against women and children in Srebrenica and elsewhere should be bombed. If -when -it does, its NATO allies will par-

ticipate or acquiesce."
The president, evidently embar-rassed by the assault on Srebrenica. said he was looking again at all options. But he still seems unwilling to do anything that might actually wor-

ry the Serbian aggressors.

The trouble is that the fig leaf that Mr. Clinton has used to cover a donothing policy has vanished. The fact leaf was the peace plan proposed by David Owen and Cyrus Vance. Any military intervention, it was argued. would be fatal to "the peace process." There is no longer any pretense of a peace process. Even Lord Owen, who for months furiously argued against military intervention, has said that if the Serbs "are hell-bent on taking other towns, then we will have to meet this assault on Muslim towns with military action.

It is understandable that Mr. Clinton prefers to avoid meaningful ac-tion in Bosnia. He is determined to be a domestic president — to tackle the terrible problems afflicting the United States at home. So he does not, want to use his political capital of Bosnia. But an American president who rallies his people to a good cause abroad does not lose political capital; he gains it. Indeed, if George Bush had used his standing after the Gulf War to fight for a domestic program, he might still be president.

There are many horrors in the world today -- but none worse than the unapologetic aggression and murder in Bosnia, and none so cen-tral to the established American interest in a peaceful Europe. Mr. Rogaly, the Financial Times columnist, wrote that Lady Thatcher had made Britons ask themselves.

Where do I stand?" He answered: We must not accept that no military counterforce can be deployed when a gang of warriors, acting in the name of national identity, commits every atrocity, every slaughter, in or-der to gain lebensraum on Europeas. soil. If we do, we are nothing." And if we Americans do, we are

nothing.
The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Threatening Egg BERLIN - Emperor Alexander

found, a short time ago, in a photographic album on his writing-table a picture of the famous Nihilist, Countess Sophie Perovskaia, who was hanged with the murderers of Alexander II. At Easter the Czar received another disagreeable surprise. In his room at Livadia he found an In his room at Livadia he found an exquisitely painted Easter egg. Inside it was a small silver dagger, two ivory carved death's heads and a slip of paper, on which were these words: "Christ is risen! We also shall rise again." In spite of all and agree the again!" In spite of all endeavors the secret police have not succeeded in finding out where either the portrait or the egg came from

1918: Liberty Loan Day WASHINGTON - President Wil-

son has proclaimed April 26 "Liberty Day" and appeals to citizens of the entire country to hold meetings on that day in favor of the Liberty. that day in favor of the Liberty Loan

and to undertake financial engage ments for the national cause. "Let the reply of the country to the Third Liberty Loan express in unequivocal terms America's determination to light for peace, the permanent peace of justice." The subscriptions amount to \$1,089,000,000, although the campaign is not yet half through.

1943: Axis Aerial Loss

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] The largest number of the state of the sta ber of enemy planes destroyed in a single engagement in this theater thus far in the war was blasted from the skies yesterday [April 18] when ware and British fighter pilots engaged a huge Axis aerial convoy on the north-eastern are of Tunicia and the north-eastern tip of Tunisia and brought down 74 planes. Eleven other Axis planes were brought down yesterday by Allied flyers. Four Allied planes were lost in other actions yesterday, making the total Allied loss eleven planes for the day.

If Europe is to tackle its economic difficulties, it needs to recover the momentum it had built up. from the question marks over the

Maastricht treaty — the hlueprint for European union that Denmark and Britain have still to ratify - to economic recession and a worrying policy vacuum in Brussels. The result is that the Community lies becalmed and rudderless, lacking both forward motion and direction Above all, perhaps, the slaughter

BRUSSELS—A single question gnaws at the minds of European Community policymakers: Is the Community's retreat back to

Europessimism and Eurosclerosis a

temporary lapse, or does it mean

that Europe is back to normal, and

the heady years of the single market were no more than a brief escape

from Europe's long-term decline?

Europe is trapped in the dol-drums. A combination of factors

has taken the wind from the sails of

integration. These factors range

in Bosnia has brought home to EC officials and political leaders in all the member countries how hollow were all the brave words about a common foreign policy. There is no longer talk of the European Community as a new superpower. The change in mood has been

abrupt. Even in the closing months of last year the Community's difficulties with the Maastricht treaty were being shrugged off. A sense of enphoria had been generated by the more or less successful comple tion of the single market program to abolish internal trade harriers. The amhitious goals of economic, monetary and political union set out in the Maastricht treaty were

still widely seen as attainable. With the Scandinavian states and Austria due to enlarge the Community from 12 to 16 members by the mid-1990s, and with Central European and Mediterranean candidate countries wanting to swell that list to 24, the idea of some sort of Unit-

ed States of Europe by the early 21st century was not farfetched. Today the situation looks very different. The doubts over Maastricht are causing the policymaking machinery in Brussels to run nt half-speed. At the same time, the

imposed commitment to avoid controversial measures and proposals until Maastricht is fully ratified. As a result, the Community's legisla-tive program this year is much thinner than for a long time, while the number of measures that have had to be shelved is around 200.

The Europe Question: Ill or Dead?

By Giles Merritt

disciplines that were to have led to

economic and monetary union are

failing to work. Like a convoy that

is being scattered by submarine at-tacks. EC member states are aban-

doning the economic performance criteria set out in Maastricht. Right

now only tiny Luxembourg quali-

fies for European monetary union.

The policy vacuum stems in large part from the Commission's self-

Just as worrying is the lame-duck character of the 17-member Commission and its president, Jacques Delors. There seems little likelihood that the present Commission, which has an interim two-year term of office rather than the usual four years, will ever be strong enough to seize the initiative and get the bandwagon of European union and co-

operation moving again.

Even if the Maastricht treaty is at last fully ratified, there will be only a brief window of opportunity for the Commission to reassert leadership before next spring, when the approach of the midyear elections to the European Parliament will

What of Mr. Delors, the man whose drive was so instrumental in achieving the single market and set-ting the Community on the road to European union? He is widely ex-pected to answer the call of domes-tic politics and return to Paris early next year to campaign for the

French presidency.
By no means all the blame for the Community's lack of direction can be laid at Brussels's door. Member states have not been displaying the sort of vision that is needed if Eastern Europe and the ex-Soviet states are to become part of n wider, prosperous and more stable Europe.

ing rise to trade policies that choke off both agricultural and industrial exports to the Community from the ex-Communist countries. Many of the Community's short-

Short-term considerations are giv-

comings can be ascribed to the strains of economic recession and to the way in which the Maastricht treaty crisis has thrown Europe off balance. But there is also n growing awareness that the success of the single market strategy has not cured many countries' deep-scated indus-

Key high-tech sectors like electronics, telecommunications and biotechnology remain highly vulnerable to foreign competition. Un-employment in the Community is above 10 percent, with some 14 million people out of work. In many EC countries the persisting weaknesses in education and training have contributed to rapidly worsen ing structural unemployment.

If it is to tackle its economic difficulties, Europe needs to recover the momentum it had huilt up. It also needs to recover its surefootedness. Before the Community stum-hled over the Maastricht treaty it had developed a nimble and progressive approach to such issues as European security and the challenges thrown up by the collapse of the Soviet empire. Now the instinct is seemingly to dodge awkward foreign policy problems.

There are still hopes that Europe

can snap out of its malaise. These are based on the prospect of U.S. economic recovery strengthening enough for confidence to improve in Europe, too, and on the possibili-ty that clouds over the Maastricht treaty will finally be dispelled.
First the treaty must be accepted

by Danish voters in a second refer-endum. British Prime Minister John Major must also succeed in pushing it through the House of Commons in the face of stern opposition from Euro-rebels in his own party.
Until European union is back on course, however, the guessing must

go on. Have the last six months or so been just a hlip in the smooth trend toward a United States of Europe? Or were the years 1985-1992 no more than an aberration in Europe's long history of fragmenta-tion and conflict?

International Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Beware the Baby Boomer Imperialists

WASHINGTON — Beware of nostalgia disguised as politics. It is a common affliction of conservatives. But these days, it may be even more of a danger

to liberals. There are two streams of liberal nostalgia. One involves a romantic and utterly uncritical view of the 60s. The other goes back further and sees the Clinton years as the latest embodiment of the New Deal.

This sort of nostalgia draws on a respectable intellectual pedigree, the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s theory of political cycles. Mr. Schlesinger's idea is that the United States goes through periods of reform followed by times of consolidation (with luck) or reaction (without it). By 1992, Americans were overdue for a reform era, and along came Bill Clinton to fulfill Mr. Schlesinger's prophesies.

There is a lot to Mr. Schlesing-

er's theory, but he would be the first to warn against applying it mechanically or self-indulgently. New Deal nostalgia is visible in the current debate over Roose-

velt-style public works projects in President Clinton's stimulus program. Both sides often sound like they are reading from a script adapted from the Congressional Records of the 1930s. But at least New Deal nostalgia

tends to focus on a series of prac-tical achievements, and few liberals actually do presend that the computer age and its global economy bear much resemblance to the Depression era

Nostalgia for the '60s is much the more dangerous sort because there are so many baby boomers around and because one of them is president. The risk is that one generation's attitudes (and even prejudices) get imposed as the truth.
And there is a conservative counternostalgia; many on the right love to bash the '60s as if they were yesterday. That does not do much

for clear thinking, either.

Sixties nostalgia is basically a form of Baby Boomer Imperialism.

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

liarly committed to peace, social justice, good rock music and great parties. What followed '60s "enghtenment" was the Reagan era and the rise of an allegedly selfish. grasping new generation.

Baby Boomer Imperialism often seems to be a parody of all that the baby boom saw wrong in its par-ents' generation. "Don't trust anybody over 30" becomes "Don't trust anybody under 30." The phrase "There's no good music anymore" becomes a positive reference to the Rolling Stones where it used to be deployed against the Stones on be-half of Sinatra or Glenn Miller, It is creeping old fogeyism.
In the old days, baby boomers

would criticize the older generation for a moralistic superiority that came from having endured the Depression and having won World War II (which were in retrospect, rather large achievements). Now. liberal baby boomers often assume that same morally superior pose to ward people in their 20s or early 30s. "We" baby boomers fought the war, racism, sexism and intolerance

while these younger people — hor-rors! — mainly looked for jobs.

Don't get me wrong: I like being in the baby boom and share many beliefs with its bberal wing, including the view that the Vietnam War was a terrible mistake. But '60s nostalgia is animated by some of the less attractive strains of thinking from that period. Lost are some of the better '60s attitudes, includand a willingness to reconsider or-thodoxies. At its worst, '60s nostal-gia would lock in attitudes from 25

years ago as a new orthodoxy.
Thus bas Baby Boomer Imperialism given us, among other things, "classic rock," which I confess to enjoying but which can serve as a barrier to new music.

More important, '60s nostalgia glosses over the large political fail-ures of the period. If '60s liberalism was so successful, why did it help produce close to a quarter-century

of conservative reaction? Why do conservatives think that beating the long-dead horse of the '60s is

still a salable idea? Nostalgia should not blind us to the aspects of the '60s that were just plain mean. Some anti-warriors did turn their opposition to the Vietnam conflict into attacks on all who served their country by joining the military. As James Fallows has argued, these attacks bad a class edge: Poor and workingclass kids were more likely to serve than the children of the wealthy. The right, in turn, used the resulting resentments to paint all of its opponents as elitist anti-Americans. Is it any wonder that President Clin-

ton's draft record still looms as so large an issue to so many? Liberals need to realize that '60s nostalgia only feeds conservative reaction against the real achievements of the era. Conservatives pick up on the silliest things that were said or thought back then — about the family, about violence, about the work ethic, about personal responsi-bility — and then pray that liberals will make themselves look dumb by

leaping to the defense.
This conservative strategy helps make comprehensible the otherwise incomprehensible, like the re-cent Wall Street Journal editorial proffering the remarkable thesis that the murder of Dr. David

Gunn, the Florida doctor who performed abortions, could somehow be linked directly to violence at the 1968 Democratic Convention. As The New Yorker observed of the Journal editorial: "A fundamentalist shoots a doctor in the back in 1993, and Jerry Rubin gets the

Progressives should resist the bait and not be drawn into reflex-ive defenses of the '60s as a whole. By taking instead a nuanced and honest view of the era, they can celebrate its triumphs — civil rights and women's rights most notably — and disentangle themselves from its failures. And move on to, say, 1993.

One group that would particularly welcome a focus on now instead of then are members of the postbaby boom generation. They are impatient enough with having their music bashed and their personal motivations questioned. But those are mere sticks and stones com-pared with the real losses that come from a political debate dominated by an argument between the aheady gray and the graying over things that happened a long time ago.

If the post-baby boomers want a slogan, they could do no better than

to invoke that pre-rock politician Winston Churchill. "If we open a quarrel between the past and the present," Churchill said, "we shall find that we have lost the future."

To Halt the Sliming of a Rain Forest

P OHNPEI, Micronesia — Rain forests are threatened by many things: cattle ranching in Central America, opium-poppy cultiva-tion in Burma and northern Thailand, forest fires on the giant island of Kalimantan in Indonesia, land hunger in Grazil and India. and timber greed in many countries. But on this tiny Pacific island, I discovered a forest scenario that could have been conceived by the producers of a Godzilla movie; a narcotic

stime that gradually consumes the landscape. The slime is called sakau. To make it. roots of Piper methysticum, a relative of

MEANWHILE

pepper, are pounded. This produces a liquid which, in other parts of the Pacific, is called kava. It is an important part of the culture of

Fiji and many other island states. But in Pohnpei, people strain Piper methys-ticum through the fresh, sappy bark of the hibiscus tree. The result is a mildly spicy beverage with a consistency like, well, mucus. It numbs your mouth. And, because it is

slightly narcotic, sakau brings you down. People on Pohnpei are inordinately fond of sakau. It is served at virtually all community gatherings. The island has more than 50 commercial bars selling the stuff.

Like many environmental problems, the sakan story involves money. Farmers can sell a pound (454 grams) of sakau root to bar owners for close to \$1.

To the dismay of conservationists, sakau grows better in upland forests, which are pro-tected by law. The Piper methysticum plant

By Paul Spencer Sochaczewski

generally takes about five years to develop when grown in coastal areas. But at higher elevations, it emulates Jack's beanstalk and matures in two years. And isolated upland gardens are easier to protect against poachers.

The hilly forests are part of the country's watershed, Bill Raynor, head of the Pohnnei office of Nature Conservancy, said that sakau cultivation in the uplands, and the settlement and road construction that inevitably follow,

threaten supplies of fresh water.

I was invited to see illegal sakau cultivation by the Reverend Elsin Elias, a Congregationalist minister and one of the community leaders who have formed a committee with some goverament officials and conservationists to seek solutions to the problem. Mr. Elias offered a meal of roast chicken, breadfruit, spam and sashimi made of reef fish.

"No, I can't give you sakau." he said, pouring strawberry soda. "I don't drink. It's against the religion."

"But you grow it." I said.
"Yes," be replied. "We need it for ceremonial purposes. Our traditions are not real unless sakau is offered." Apologizing that he was too old to climb into the forest, Mr. Elias walked with me after dinner to another village

where I met Welsin Dikoi. Next morning we set off for the mountains. After a long, hot climb we came to a section of forest where undergrowth had been cleared. Young Piper methysticum shoots were growing. Mr. Dikoi explained that since the young plants liked shade, the forest's canopy trees had not been cut at this stage of growth.

Ten minutes further on, and somewhat higher, we came to an area of about a hectare (2.5 acres) in which trees had been cleared to allow the sakau to grow to maturity. I have worked in Malaysia, Indonesia. Thailand and Rwanda, and the clearing here was far from the worst rain forest damage I had seen. But sakau cultivation is only a first step in forest clearance.

"People tend to follow their sakau," Mr. Raynor said. "They build homes near the upland sakau gardens and eventually ask the government to build roads." In tropical down-

pours, roads abet crosion and runoff. Forest cover on Pohnpei has been substantially reduced over the past two decades. But as awareness of the problem spreads, villagers are becoming more receptive to conservation measures. The islanders are learning how to juggle

traditional values with pressures for change.

The next morning, I ran into Mr. Elias and asked how his community had reacted to the latest proposals of the watershed committee. "They agree to the conservation program.

I think it will be O.K."

I expressed surprise that it had been so We just went there and offered them some sakau," he said. "And then we just started talking."

The writer is head af creative development at the Warld Wide Fund for Nature in Switzerland and a professional associate at the East-West Center in Hawaii. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tri-

Taking the world view.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Codifying Euthanasia

Regarding "The Doctor Shouldn't Be o Killer" (Opinion, March 2) by Walter Reich:

Mr. Reich says that the Dutch are legalizing "the killing of their own innocent members" of society. The use of the word "innocent" shows - that the point has been missed. For terminal patients who wish to end their lives and avoid an extremely painful process for themselves, their relatives and their friends, the question is not one of innocence or guilt.

The patient has to take the inithe new Dotch law, and reports show that it takes brave and well- reasoning people to do so. Those reports indicate that enthanasia has proved to be a difficult expericuce for Dutch doctors. It is not likely that they will happily go

about killing people.

Fears that cuthanasia procedures might "get out of hand taken into account by Dutch legislators during long years of consideration and national debate.

. The new law establishes greater control over what is already going on. It does not give doctors a blank check to kill "innocent" people. In many countries, cutbanasia takes place without the benefit of legal procedures to set the rules. That gray zone between law and the absence of law allows far more

room for abuse. Mr. Reich assigns the "greatest impact of this spectacle" to the danger of "undemocratic counadopting the Dutch model without setting up rules as the Dutch have done. Surely, such countries can legalize cuthenasia: without a Dutch model. But why would they do so? If the purpose is individuals (as Mr. Reich seems to imply they might do), they can do so without attracting the international attention that passing a du-

. .

C. L.

bious euthanasia law would bring. The point, in any case, is that there are a lot of terminal patients suffering unbearable pain, secking ways out of their misery. They must have the right to decide on their own lives, and deaths. It is a delicate issue that needs to be addressed most carefully. That is what the Dutch have done.

SANDER COHEN. Bologna.

Test in a Russian Court

In a test of the new Russia, Judge Valentina Constantinova Belikova and two associates are deciding in the relative obscurity of the Cheremuski district court outside of Moscow, whether the ultranationalist Pamyat organization is anti-Semitic; they will also pass judgment on one of the most racist and controversial works

of this century.
Pamyat sued Russia's largest Jewish newspaper, the Jewish Ga-zette, for slander for labeling it "anti-Semitic." Tancred Golenpolsky, the Gazette's publisher, based his charge on Pamyat's serialization of the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," a book concocted by czarist agents 90 years ago and which has served as a bible for 20th-century bigots from Hitler to Gadhafi.

At the opening hearing, 48 black-uniformed activists packed the small courtroom chanting. "Save Russia, Kill the Jews." Not surprisingly, some key Russian experts removed themselves from the case. An entire department of linguistics and ethnography refused to provide the judge with a definition of anti-Semitism. "No one knows what the future will bring. and we're scared," said one expert.

In an even more ominous development, the spokesman for the metropolitan of Moscow's Russian Orthodox Church did not testify.

though he had promised to do so. Yet Mr. Golempolsky remains yet Mr. Goleapolsky remains optimistic, despite threats to himself and his family. "We have to embrace this new system of democratic law," he said. "Pamyat has thrown down the gauntlet — and I won't run from it. I'd love nothing better than to finally debunk the Protocols' in the country where it was concocted, in a Russian court, with

Mr. Yeltsin's proposed referenva's court. She is bolding a referendum on truth and the power of law. Her decision will say as much about Russia's future as any politicians, maybe more. .:

> ABRAHAM COOPER. Los Angeles.

Semites Together

Regarding "Middle East: Time for Semites to Surmount the Past Together" (Opinion, April 8) by Rana Kabbani:

I was deeply touched by Rana Kabbani's description of the refu-gees from the Golan Heights. Their light should not be forgotten in peace negotiations. They must allowed to return to the Golan Her call to "the two Semitic peoples" to build a common future echoes the ideas of a group of Is-raelis who as early as 1956 founded the organization Semitic Action and published a plan for a Semitic confederation to embrace the whole Middle East, including Isra-

During my I0 years in the Knes-set, I represented this idea, which is included in the platform of the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace. Contrary to the positions of successive Israeli governments, including the present one, we believe that Israel's future demands our full integration in this region.

el and a Palestinian state.

URI AVNERY.

Where's Big Brother?

The story on Singapore's elecrronic road-pricing system, "Big Brother Works to Thin Out Singapore Traffic Jams" (Business! Finance, April 19), noted that with systems in other countries . . . the vehicle is electronically identified and the owner billed later." But because the Singapore system will deduct the charged amount on the spot from a "smart card" in the vehicle, neither the vehicle nor its owner will need to be identified.

How then is Big Brother involved? CHUA CHEH HIANG. Press Secretary.
Communications Ministry.

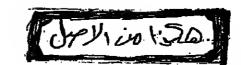
Singapore.

Packs of Pleasure

Regarding "Tax Breaks for Tobacco Advertising?" (Opinion, April 15) by Anna Quindlen:

Your columnist says that tobacco has "no redeeming value." If it didn't, nobody would smoke. But as has been said in various ways down through the ages, tobacco is food for the bungry, warmth for the shivering company for the lonely, comfort for the afflicted These beguiling charms are pre-cisely why tobacco is so insidious.

ADDISON VOUGHT



UN Soldier Killed by Cambodian Guerrillas

PHNOM PENH - About 150 Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a United Nations unit in western Cambodia Monday and killed a Bulgarian peacekeeper, the eighth member of the mission to die in three weeks, a UN spokesman said.

The assault occurred in the province of Kompong Speu when a Bul-garian detachment sent troops to protect a UN electoral office in a village under siege, said Eric Falt, a UN spokesman. He said guerrillas using small

arms, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades had staged an attack on a military post of the Phnom Penh government in the village.

The foreign casualties occurred when one of two armored personnel carriers sent by the near garian detachment was hit by an anti-tank grenade, killing one Bulgarian and injuring three others on board, he said. No guerrilla casualties were re-

ported. Government soldiers helped the UN troops beat back the Khmer Rouge attack, which lasted several

hours, Mr. Falt said. UN personnel have come under direct attack repeatedly in the last few weeks. UN officials have blamed the guerrilla group for several of the attacks, including Mon-

day's, The Khmer Rouge has denied any responsibility.

The guerrilla group has pledged to thwart the UN-supervised elections to be held May 23-28. Last week, the Khmer Rouge pulled out of Phnom Penh. further isolating

The Khmer Rouge tortured. starved and worked to death bun-dreds of thousands of Cambodians during its 1975-78 rule. A Vietnamese invasion ousted the guerrilla group in 1979. The Khmer Rouge then tetreated to the jungles and fought the government until signing a UN peace accord in 1991.

MAO: An Old Hang-Up

(Continued from page 1)

jacket, perhaps in more cheerful At Meidu, which turoed out

320,000 jackets a year at the height of production, designers tried just that, putting out a more form-hugging version for women and updat-ing the design.

Last year, the factory decided to

abandon Mao jackets for something more modern. Now the factory makes women's wool blazers in a large purple and marcon flower print. The factory workshop also e aut nylan ere purple women's trench coats for export to Russia. (To give the coats added cachet, the labels claim the garments are made in Italy.)

Meanwhile, the factory's dingy warehouse - which has a laminated wallet-size picture of Mao stuck in the corner — still has a stockpile of about 10,000 Mao jackets in all

sizes and fabrics.. Since last year, to help move the merchandise, the factory has been offering them to some of its distributors at 60 percent off, making the cost of the cheapest jacket about 20 yuan, or less than \$4.

As a merchandising gimmick, Mr. Qi had thought of cashing in on the 100th anniversary of Mao's birth this year to promote the jack-

"We thought about putting a Mao badge on every Mao suit as a way to sell them." he said. But now

he thinks that will not work. "Everyone has their own individual ideas about what they should wear, how they should do their hair these days," be said, "People aren't

as crazy as they were during the Cultural Revolution. But given China's history of shifting political winds, there is always the chance that the Mao jacket will make a comeback, like clogs

and bell-bottoms in the United "If it becomes trendy again, every family has at least several stored in their suitcases," he said.

"They can just pull them back out."

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT



A British UN soldier helping some of the wounded from Srebrenica on Monday to an ambulance at the airport near Tuzla.

Family Didn't Expect Koresh to Survive

WACO, Texas - David Koresh, the selfproclaimed messiah who is believed to have died when his religious headquarters burned to the ground Monday, was a devout student of the Bible who memorized large sections of the New Testament as a child despite a learn-

ing difficulty.

He had been prophesizing during the 51-day standoff that the world would end soon. as stated in the Bible's Book of Revelation. Mr, Koresh, 33, was born in Houston and lived in several east Texas cities and foreign countries before moving to Waco in the mid-1980s to await the end of the world.

Relatives had predicted when the standoff egan on Feb. 28 that he would not survive his conftontation with federal agents,
"I don't think he will come out alive," said

Earline Clark, Mr. Koresh's maternal grandmother, who lives in Chandler, Texas, shortly after the standoff began.

The FBI and Mr. Koresh's lawyer, Dick

DeGuerin, had said several times during the siege that Mr. Koresh did not intend to lead his followers into a mass suicide, Instead, they had said that Mr. Koresh

intended to surrender peacefully, possibly after be finished his interpretation of a section of the Book of Revelation. Many of Mr. Koresh's relatives dispute his claims to be the Messiah sent to warn about

"In my mind, I don't think God would California, where he was surrounded by fol-

mother. Jean Holub of Houston. As she watched television reports showing the compound burning to the ground, she said: "I don't appreciate this at all. It's the worst thing that I ever saw.

The strong religious beliefs started at an early age for Vernon Howell, who changed his name to David Koresh as an adult when he wanted to pursue a career as a rock musi-

Mr. Koresh was reared as a Seventh-day Adventist by his mother, who gave birth to him when she was 15. She took him back from her mother when he was 5. His mother had married another man, and

Mr. Koresh lived with her and his stepfather in Dallas, where he attended a Seventh-day Adventist school but later dropped out.

The family later moved to Tyler, in east Texas, and then in 1977 to Chandler, a rural community near Tyler.

Mr. Koresh would often pray for hours as a child, kneeling by his bed and crying in pravet, his grandmothet said. At age 17. Mr. Koresh apparently joined the sect, an offshoot of the Seventh-day Ad-

ventist Church. His mother was also a member for a time, relatives said. Mr. Koresh took control of the group in

1984 when the cult split into two rival fac-He had earlier lived in San Bernardino, lowers who supported him with their savings and money earned from baking bread. As he moved to Texas, Mr. Koresh sought out musicians in Los Angeles nightclubs to come to the state to "play for the Lord," one former cult member has been quoted as say-

In 1987, Mr. Koresh and seven other cult members were arrested after a gunbattle at the Texas property, known as Mount Carmel, with the rival splintering group.

But he and the others were acquitted, and state officials had to return a stockpile of weapons they had seized.

The weapons were believed to bave been

used in the Feb. 28 fight that killed four federal agents and wounded at least 16.
The cult, which lived in near-isolation about 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of Dallas, reportedly believes in free love and that the end of the world is near. Many of the more than two dozen children inside the

thered by Mr. Koresh, who took many of the women as his wives. He bad even burned the symbol of a cross into his chest, according to former cult mem-

compound were helieved to have been fa-

Group members believe Mr. Koresb was the "lamb" referred to in the Book of Revelation who is the only one who can open the socalled Seven Seals, setting loose catastrophic events that will end mankind and propel the

Britain Reaffirms Opposition To Lifting Bosnia Arms Ban

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service
LONDON — The British government restated its firm opposition on Monday to lifting the United Nations arms embargo for the Muslim-led Bosnian government, Britain also rejected the option of punitive air strikes against the

The decision to stick with sanctions in an attempt to force the Serhs to halt their aggression against Bosnian Muslims came just a day after Prime Minister John Major and President Bill Clinton talked for 50 minutes by telephone about the Bosnian crisis.

The Clinton administration has floated the idea of relaxing the arms embargo so that the Muslims can better defend themselves. But on Monday, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain firmly rejected such a move, saying it would amount to simply "letting the parties fight it out.

"It would allow the Muslims better access to the arms they need,"
Mr. Hurd told the House of Commons. "But there is the danger that

would prolong the conflict."
In the past, Mr. Hurd has said that arming the Bosnian Muslims would only create "a level killing

Last week, in a broadside that changed the tenor of the debate here over Bosnia-Herzegovina, former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called Mr. Hurd's attitude "disgraceful." But the foreign secretary's statement on Monday indicated that neither Mrs. Thatcher nor Mr. Clinton has managed to

get the government to budge.

Mr. Hurd said that while the time had come to consider "all op-tions," the government still be-lieves that limited nir strikes against the Serbs would have only "limited military value" and would

likely cause civilian casualties.
"We should not go down this or any other road without a reasonable judgment that it would do more good than harm," he said.

Mr. Hurd said the government believes the tougher sanctions against Serbia authorized by the UN Security Council over the weekend will "effectively close down the borders of Serbia." "We are looking to turn sanc-tions into a blockade," he said.

But in response to questions from skeptical members of Parliament, Mr. Hurd acknowledged that sanctions were unlikely to bring about any quick change in Serbia's "A country can be weakened by

sanctions," he said. "but sanctions don't automatically bring about a change of policy."

■ U.S. Weighs Options

The Clinton administration is weighing options to end the war in Bosnia with "a very high degree of urgency," wire services reported Monday from Washington, quoting Secretary of State Warren M. Christopber.

"We'll be moving forward in consideration of those options."
Mr. Christopher said.

The options, including military measures, were prepared over the weekend by Mr. Christopher and other senior advisers to President Clinton, including Defense Secre-tary Les Aspin and Anthony Lake, the national security adviser.

"It's clear that the matter has a very high degree of urgency within our government," Mr. Christopher

A decision could be made this week, said one official.

One U.S. official said that military action was not in the "first rank" of options that the president was asked to review.

The thrust of the recommendafind a way to revive the peace plan put together by Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, the official said.

Although Mr. Clinton has ruled out unilateral U.S. action in Bosnia and sending ground troops, the administration appears to be edging closer to taking mibtary action.

The White House confirmed that Mr. Clinton was trying to persuade Britain and France to agree to lift the UN-imposed arms embargo on Bosnian Muslims.

"It's not something that we can do alone, we must act in concert with the allies," said the White House spokesman. Dee Dee Myers

BOSNIA: UN Doubts on Truce

(Continued from page 1)

Muslim soldiers were rampaging through each other's villages, burning homes and expelling civilians. "It's exactly the same pattern here as in eastero Bosnia," a UN source said. "But it's Croats versus Mus-

The fighting cut supply lines to Tuzla, representatives of humani-tarian organizations reported. A spokesman said it had made roads impracticable for convoys bringing 80 percent of Tuzla's supplies from the Adriatic coast.

Shells landed near the British Army base in Vitez, but a spokeswoman said it did not come directnnder attack.

Fighting had also spread to Ki-seljak, 30 kilometers northwest of Sarajevo, a UN source said. The Croatian news agency HINA said a Muslim artillery attack had killed six soldiers and a number of civil-

ians in Kiseljak.

As news of fighting came in,
Russia called for a final effort to
secure peace in Bosnia, saying failure could lead to all-out war in the Balkans. It also proposed a toplevel UN Security Council meeting in the war zone to solve the crisis. In Moscow, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev said the Securi-ty Council's foreign ministers

should meet on the crisis, possibly in Sarajevo or Srebrenica. He voiced unease at the UN vote to tighten sanctions against Yugosla-

The personal envoy of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, Vitali I. Churkin, said it was not too late for ternational armed forces," Mr, n political compromise but said, "If Kohl said. (Reuters, AFP)

the Serbs do not agree to compromises, the consequences may be catastrophic. You can win a war but you can lose the peace.

In London, the peace envoy Lord Owen said be hoped sanctions would stop the fighting but urged governments to consider in-There were these other develop-

ments on Monday:

 In Belgrade, the Bosnian Serbs protested the low-altitude flights by NATO planes near Serbian positions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, saying the maneuvers were designed to locate and intimidate Serbian forces, the Tanjug news agency re-

 In Vicenza, Italy, a spokesman for NATO's Operation Deny Flight said NATO planes bad flown 257 missions over Bosnia since the enforcement of a UN "noflight" zone began a week ago. No violations by Serbian planes have been reported, said Major Steve Headley of the U.S. Ait Force, · Sarajevo was quiet except for

sporadic sniper fire. But Bosnia's BH press agency reported that a Croatian artillery shell exploding in Zenica, 50 kilometers northwest of Sarajevo, killed 13 civilians and wounded 30.

• In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that international military intervention would not end the civil war in Bosnia and ruled out any question of German ground forces being sent there. "We would bave to fear a high blood toll among civilians and among the in-

WACO: Many Perish in Fire at Cult's Texas Camp After Assault by FBI "CONCERT: Making Sweet Music ITALY: (Continued from page 1) fitearms and munitions. There were several large explosions. come ont. Come out with your building of the compound. The assault stopped for a time, then, shortly after 9 A.M., the armored posed skin, "It causes extreme dis-

Down to the last smoldering einders. American television networks broadcast the events live from cameras equipped with telescopic

At the White House in Washington, the president's spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said the operation resulted from "a decision by the attorney general and the FBf," but that President Bill Clinton had been informed in advance. A reporter noted that the president could have stopped it. "Well, he didn't stop it." Mr. Stephanopoulos snapped. "No, he didn't

stop it. The attorney general informed - we can get into a philosophical or semantic discussion "Certainly he is responsible." Mr. Stephanopoulos continued. "but it's the attorney general and

trol over this. But clearly he was In a statement read in Waco hy Mr. Ricks, William Sessions, the FBI director, said. "I have no ques-

the FBI that have operational con-

tion that our plan was correct. Ms. Reno, speaking to the press in Washington, said: "I approved the plan and I am responsible for it. I advised the president, but I did not provide the details."

Earlier Monday, in the face of heavy gunfire. FBI agents used an armored vehicle to punch through the walls of the cult's compound and pump tear gas inside, an initiative that federal authorities believed would bring the siege to an acceptable end.

"At this point we're not negotiat-

bungled raid on the compound on had been forced in the structure. Feb. 28. That raid cost the lives of four agents of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, It was believed that several of Mr. Koresh's followers also died at the the that began the siege. lime. The agents were trying to serve warrants on Mr. Koresh for

illegal possession of weapons. Agents involved in the February Agents involved in the February gas masks. But he said the masks fiasco said their supervisors had had a limited period of effectiveordered the go-ahead despite knowing that Mr. Koresh had been tipped off on the impending opera-tion by a telephone call. The cult-children. ists were well-armed and ready.

Having discounted the possibility of a mass suicide on Monday. Mr. Ricks said, a couple of hours after the armored vehicle had been put into action: "I am not surprised that no one has left. They are total-

ly committed to David Koresh." Members of what is known as the Branch Davidian cult fired as many as 200 rounds of gunfire as FBI agents rumbled into the compound in a modified tank equipped with a boom, Mr. Ricks said. He said the federal agents did not return the fire and there were

no reports of injuries to Mr. Koresh Mr. Ricks said earlier that CS, a strong but nonletbal form of tear gas, was to have been pumped into the huildings all day. "We will continue to gas them and make their lives as uncomfortable as possible

until they do exit the compound."

The operation began shortly after 6 A.M. when a combat engiing," said Mr. Ricks, not long be-fore the fire started, "We're saying flag began ramming holes in one tions in March 1990.

Mr. Koresh and his remaining ad-herents were ready to give in and the front door of the compound. inflammable. end the standoff that started with a Mr. Ricks said a dozen apertures

through which the CS gas was fed. The assault was by far the most aggressive action taken by the federal government since the gun bat-Mr. Ricks said he did not expect

the gas to have an immediate effect because the cultists had a stock of ness. The FBI had previously said it was reluctant to use tear gas because of the danger it might pose to

Trial Set for Modrow. Ex-East German Leader

DRESDEN - Hans Modrow. the last Communist prime minister of East Germany, goes on trial on Tuesday for alleged vote-rigging in his days as powerful party leader of the Dresden region. In late 1989. Mr. Modrow was viewed as an East German equivalent of the former Soviet leader. Mikhail S. Gorba-chev. because he promised commu-

nism with democratic reforms. Mr. Modrow, 65, took over as prime minister in a Communist-led transition government after a peaceful pro-democracy uprising forced out hard-line Stalinist leaders in October 1989. But his Party of Democratic Socialism, the renamed successor to the Communist Party, was pushed out of government in the country's first free elec-

Before the operation began, Mr. Ricks said, federal agents telephoned the cult compound and warned one of its leaders that the cultists would be gassed if they did not surrender. In response, be said, the person on the other end threw the telephone out the door.

Although the news media have been kept at least 2 miles (3 kilometers) away from the site, telescopie camera lenses captured much of the dawn assault in which the armored vehicle, with a ram altached, reached into a second-story window, tore down a portion of the outside wall and punched a bole in

the roof. Reporters bad been warned by a state Department of Public Safety officer to "take cover" and later

heard popping sounds. At midmorning, cultists bung a banner from one of the secondfloor windows saying: "We want our phones fixed."

Hillcrest Baptist Medical Center, the area's main trauma center, was put on a low-level alert, said a nursing supervisor, Cheryl Eady. The hospital received no additional in-After reneging on earlier pledges to end the siege, Mr. Koresh said

recently that he would give up after

completing a manuscript that tries to solve the Bible's Seven Seals, which hint at an end to the world. "People started wondering, 'Is this guy ever going to come out?" one official said. "It was reasonable to conclude he might not voluntarily leave in the foreseeable future." (AP. Rewers)

(Continued from page 1)

opened up and then got down on their backs looked at the underside music by a European Jew, although ager, Artesa Bohannon. "I've never felt 50 safe in all my life."

Members of Mr. Farrakhan's Fruit of Islam - some of them from as far as California and all studiously courteous -- stood warily throughout the day and night at entrances, stairwells and doorways. A phalanx of 24 shielded Mr. Farrakhan's exit. Many of the musicians played for expenses, but Mr. Farrakhan and his entourage paid their own way.

Can Louis Farrakhan play the violin? Yes. He makes a lot of mistakes, not surprising for a man who had virtually abandoned the instrument for 40 years and has only owned one since 1974. Yet Mr. Far-rakhan's sound is that of the autheatic player.

Mr. Farrakhan arrived at a home next day with members of his family and bodyguards. He talked of reconciliation with America's Jews and in terms that seemed, if not desperate, at least urgent. The home was that of James Fowler, the business manager of The Winston-Salem Journal, an arts supporter and a tireless promoter of this event. Mr. Fowler is white.

4 Killed in Swiss Avalanche

LAVIN, Switzerland - At least four people were killed and two injured on Monday in Switzer-land's worst avalanche of the sea-

Mr. Farrakhan acknowledged Boot to Politics the symbolism in his playing of be also said be had not known Mendelssohn was Jewish until two years ago. (The Mendelssohn fam-

ily converted to Christianity.) He plans to repeat the Mendelssohn performance on May 17 in Chicago, both to acknowledge his 60th birthday and to send out more ecumenical messages. This concert is planned to be beld in a Christian church and a cantot has been invited to take part.

Mr. Farrakhan said the Mendelssohn might be repeated around the country "eight or ten times more." He said be would "try to do with music what cannot be done with words and try to undo with music what words have done."

Those words became particular-ly shrill during the 1984 presiden-ual campaign of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson when Mr. Farrakhan reportedly described the creation of Israel as "an outlaw act" and called nations that supported Israel and its founding "criminals in the sight of God."

He denies that a possible bout with cancer has softened his political stance.

Mr. Farrakhan claims that the media has misrepresented his mes-sage. "I am not violence-prone," be said. "Reporters investigated my childhood and came away only with the fact that I have a passion for my people."

Prostate cancer was diagnosed in Mr. Farrakhan two years ago, but several examinations by Mexican doctors, be says, declared him dis-

(Continued from page 1)

expected to compel Parliament to introduce a similar method of majority voting for the 630 seats in the lower bouse, the Chamber of Dep-

The most immediate victims of Italy's shift toward majority voting will be the small parties, which in the past have wielded power far beyond their size and are deemed largely responsible for Italy's 51 revolving-door governments in the era since World War II.

The small parties, including the neo-Fascist Social Reform Movement and hard-line Communists. led the campaign to reject the referendum's call to change the voting system. They argued that the mainstream parties would rewrite the legislative rules so that their power would be greater than ever.

least 50 percent was necessary to make the outcome binding. Eighteen parties now hold seats in the Senate, and no single party enjoys a majority in Parbament. By

Direct voting is also expected to diminish the clout of the party barease-free. He feels he has been son. Authorities said the accident occurred in the Engadin ski region in the southern Swiss Alps.

made healthy by "fasting and prayer" and now lifts weights. He does not look to be a right to be a ons who have been blamed for perpetrating their power through their vast array of kickback schemes.

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VLADIMIR Kramnik, the strongest young player in the world, clearly showed, in the Lina-

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** GENEVA ** AMANDA ** Escort
** GENEVA ** AMANDA ** Escort res International Tournament in Spain, that his high rank is fully deserved. In Round 6 he surprised Vasily Ivancbuk of Ukraine, who was tied for the international federation's No. 3 position. Fischer's strategy, after 6, e6, is

6...Qb6 aims to anticipate that pressure by displacing the d4 lvancbuk substituted 10 Bg3 with the idea of driving the e5 knight back. Kramnik reacted ag-gressively with 10...h5!?, the idea being that 11 f4 can be countered by II...Neg4 12 h3 Ne3 13 Qd3 Ng2 14 Kd2 h4 t5 Bh2 e5! 16 fe de 17 Be5 Nd7 18 Bd4 Qh6 t9 Kd1

with an unclear situation. Ivanchuk chose 11 h3 Qc7 12 f4 Ne4 13 Be4 Qe4 14 Qf3 h4 15 Bh2 Bd7 16 O-O-O. Kramnik left his king in the cen-

to put pressure on the black posi-

ith an early (4 and (5. Black's

CHESS ter and started operations against

the enemy king with 16...Rc?!?
After 18 Qf2, Kramnik could not immediately continue his attack with I8...b4? because 19 Rd4 Qc7 20 Rb4 drops a pawn without enough compensation. Ivanchuk's attack came first, with 19 e5, but after 19...b4 20 Rd3

a tug-of-war arose over who would have to retreat his knight: 20...Ng8 21 Ne4 favors White; a retreat of the white c3 knight on the previous move would have yielded Black 20...Nd5. After 20...de 21 fe be 22 Rc3, it might have been possible for Kramnik to play 22. Qb8 23 Rc8 Bc8 24 Rf1 Rh7 25 Qf4 Be7 26 ef Q14 27 B14 gf because the resulting endgame is slightly superior for Black. But Kramnik hit upon the outrageous inspiration of sacrificing his queen for rook and knight with 22...Oc3!?

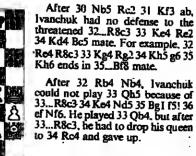
After 23 bc Ba3 24 Kd2 Nd5 25 Kramnik was basing his attack in large part on the ineffectiveness of



Position after 29 Ke2

not be activated by 26 Rd4 Bb2 27 Rd5? ed 28 e6 fe 29 Be5 because of 29...Rb3! 30 ab Be5, with an easy victory in sight.

Kramnik played 26...O-O! 27 Qh4 Rfc8 28 Nd4 Bb4 29 Ke2 Bb5! lvanchuk could not ignore the Re4 Rc3, it became clear that black queen bishop: thus, 30 Kf2 would have been smashed by 30...Rc2! 31 Nc2 Rc2 32 Kg1 Rc1 the white hishop. This piece could 33 Kr2 Rf1 34 Kg3 Bel mate.



'Re4 R8c3 33 Kg4 Rg2 34 Kh5 g6 35 Kh6 ends in 35_Bf8 mate. After 32 Rb4 Nb4, Ivanchuk could not play 33 Qh5 because of 33... R8c3 34 Ke4 Nd5 35 BgI f5! 36

SICILIAN DEFENSE

18 Qf2 18 e3 29 Re3 21 Re3 27 Re3 27 Re4 25 Re4 25 Re4 28 Re3 28 Re3 31 KG 32 Re4 33 RG 34 RG 35 RG 36 RG 36 RG 37 RG 38 RG 38

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But the huge vote in favor of a majority voting system demon-strated the depth of public dismay with the method of proportional voting that caused small parties to proliferate and virtually guaranteed political gridlock. Official results showed that 67.5 percent of Italian voters took part in the referendum. A turnout of at

moving toward a majority system voters helieve more stable governments will ensue.



Underwear: Up Front, The Bones of Fashion

closet, if it was ever

really locked up

there.

EW YORK - It is a long way from the bosom of a hlushing Victorian bride to the forward-thrust of Madonna's bust. But the cleavage between the two is not as deep as it might seem. The symbiotic relationship between innerwear and regular clothes, and the way that linge-

subject of an arresting ethibition.
It starts with a froth of virginal white muslin and

SUZY MENKES

moves, by way of sinuous faced corsets and whispers of lace, to the deconstructed dresses of modern times that turn their insides cut, "Infra-Apparel" is the first show by Richard Martin and Harold Koda, the new curators of the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of An. It is provocative in every sense, for it includes underpinnings that were never meant to be displayed, the saucy things that designers have done on a lingerie theme — and it

offers food for thought. When did underwear move from It's out of the the practical through the seductive to the salacious? The lució and wellillustrated catalogue (which gives a more comprehensive view than the show itself: points out that under-wear started as Plain Jane stuff until techniques of dress-making were used to fancy it up. During the

era of bustles and crinolines, the infrastructure had grown to immense proportions. And by the Belle Epo-que, Toulouse-Lautree's voyeurs were ogling the lacy corsets and frilly pantaloons of girls in the deminionde. Fast-forward to modern times and underwear is the

stuff that dresses are made of: Yves Saint Laurent's flutter of black lace; once-hidden corsets lacing the spine of an Azzedine Alaïa dress or molding the body in Valentino's scarlet-woman dress with quilted satin bodice restraining red crepe. "Seductive has a sense of the private and salacious a

sense of the public," says Martin, who was determined to close the show with the torn, shredded and seamson-the-outside clothing of fashion's current deconstructivists.

"It's very important to be able to show it as topping off, to prove the metaphor of building and construction by disintegration," he says.

Clothing as ruins could equally well stand as a metaphor for the collapse of barriers — real and psychological — between clothing and what is supposed to be intimate apparel. When Marky Mark made Calvin Klein's underpants the hip symbol for a generation, and when Karl Lagerfeld put Chanel cus-tomers in corsets, singlets and underpants, what intimacy is left in fashion?

The exhibition is confusing because lingerie's forward march is complex. The display of girlish white dresses, all flounces, tucks and dainty muslin, looks like the essence of innocence. Yet paintings reproduced in the catalogue (and which might have been blown up at the exhibition to make a point) show the flimsy neoclassical drapes or romantic gowns in which Franz Xavier Winterbalter painted European royalty - as others saw them.

The French Revolution was practically set in mo-tion when Marie-Antoinette exchanged her carapace of majesty for the filmy "chemise a la Reine" — which

was considered proof of her frivolity and libidinous nature, and was certainly symbolic of the softening up of the ancien regime.

Eminent Victorians equated the loosening of stays with sexual license, and what Koda calls "the vocabulary of lingerie" - the frills and ribbons worn by Empress Eugenie and ber court — had a strong sexual rie teased and seduced its way into high fashion is the

> By contrast, five sculpted corsets, with wasp waists and swelling bosoms displayed in a vitrine like mouthwatering patisseries, are our idea of erotica. Yet they were the chaste, boned, decorative creations that lined a nice girl's bottom drawer. One 1900 corset in flesh pink taffeta is specifically labeled a "wedding corset." Today, it would be impossible for visitors from other

> cultures to believe that corsets, bras and transparency incorporated into clothing are not intended as a sexual come-on. Yet two of the finest pieces in the show prove that fashion can turn lingerie techniques into art. One is a cage of lace swinging over a litted dress by Balenciaga in 1957 — just at

the moment that the baby-doll nightie, with its connotations of sexkitten and Lolita, was the fashion in intimate apparel. The other is a hon-eycomb of organza pieced together by Madeleine Vionnet in 1936.

Nothing in this world of "Infra-Apparel" is therefore quite what it seems, Jacques Fath used corset lacing on a pink satin gown in 1948 -and made it look as innocent as Maid Marian. Jean-

Paul Gaultier's conical bra poking through a slashed masculine pinstriped suit, looks more disturbing and subversive in the museum setting than it did shown with wit and irony on the runway.

"It was meant to confuse," says Koda, "We have a curatorial arrogance and we come to certain conclusions to present the argument."

A less intellectual public will grasp only the central message: that underwear is everywhere. The exhibi-tion's sponsor is Josie Natori, a Wall Street banker turned lingerie designer, whose Asian origins have enabled her to understand both the intensely private nature of underwear, and the modern willingness to flaunt it. Over 15 years, she has developed a range of lingerie that crosses borders: body suits, palazzo pajamas, slip dresses, embroidered bustiers.

"For a long time, I didn't like to use the word 'sexy' so I said 'sensual,' " she admits. "Yet right from the beginning I thought why shouldn't underwear also be worn as clothes?

Natori's pieces are included in the exhibition, but there are many omissions, like Vivienne Westwood's original revival of the corset in the early 1980s. There is too much focus on Chanel, where Lagerfeld tends to pick up on trends started by fringe designers who ought at least to get their due in a museum exhibition.

"We have had to use material that is derivative, but you don't need the first example of Westwood's coret," says Martin. "The argument is what is

And from the twin peaks of Madonna's hra (which is inevitably the focus of public attention) to the demure white-work camisoles, the message comes over loud and clear: underwear has come out of the closet - if it was ever really locked in there.

STYLE MAKERS

Art and Commerce -A JAPANESE OUTPOST

OKYO - The Japanese pride themselves on being innovators. They know a good idea when they see it; they're quick to improve upon it. And before it's possible to say "trade imbalance," it seems they're selling it back to the folks who

Toyota did it with cars. Sony did it with electronic goods. And now Takashimaya is introducing its brand of department store to the West With the April 23 opening of its North American flagship store on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, Takashimaya, Japan's oldest and larg-est department store chain, is making an unprecedented bid to export its multifaceted, century-old retailing vision to American consumers.

Building on its retail practices back home, more than half of the seven-story New York store offers leisure-oriented services: The first two floors house a 4,500-square-foot (415-square-meter) art gallery, the sixth floor is devoted to a multifunction event space and, when completed this autumn, the seventh floor will feature a restaurant.

The store has also cultivated a signature line of cross-cultural merchandise that challenges shoppers — as Alsunori Andoh, deputy gen-eral manager of Takashimaya's In-ternational Operations Division put it - "to embrace Japanese traditions and taste.

Japanese department stores have always been a vehicle for importing Western culture," Lynn Gumpert, consulting curator at the store's gal-lery said. "Now Takashimaya is turning that dynamic around.

The notion of a department store was originally imported from the West in the late 1800s. Takashimaya was Japan's first retailer to latch onto it, establishing the nation's first full-service department store in 1896. It was also the coun-Try's first retail chain to put a Japa nese spin on those services by extending them to art and cultural activities in 1911:

Like most Japanese department stores. Takashimaya's stores are a hit like high-brow versions of American shopping malls, housing everything from museums to elabo rate food halls. They squeeze verti cally, in a single structure, enough leisure, cultural and shopping d wersions to engross consumers for

Takashimaya New York repre sents a streamlined attempt to transport this vision to a sevenstory specialty shop, located in the new 20-story Takashimaya Building. 'Our product line and blend of services offers New Yorkers an extremely different concept of a de-

partment store," Andoh said. The store's three floors of merchandise are the brainchild of the buyer Corky Tyler, who came to Takashimaya from Bergdorf Good-

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casionally overstated residential settings, they take an Architectural Digest-meets-Japanese-folk-art ap-proach to home furnishings and ac-

There are men's bow ties, cummerbunds and vests, custom-made by a British haberdasher from vintage obi fabric (\$25-\$185); handsome Japanese washi and Floren-



tine paper bound in Italian leather (\$25-\$195); sleep sets made from imono fabric (\$120), and pillows that mix vintage Japanese indigo-dyed textiles with vintage French

fabrics (\$195-\$295).

If the merchandise lacks a purist's touch, it at least characterizes Taka-shimaya's broader mission to em-brace a bybrid of high and low culture. The store's restaurant and café will comfort shoppers in the form of sushi and croissants. Its event space will feature special events and lec-tures. And the gallery, occupying the first and second floors; will showcase exhibitions by contemporary Asian and American artists.

Some doubt its wisdom from a retailing point of view. But in an age when it is acceptable to walk through the gift shop before one can snatch a glimpse of the art at the Guggenheim's Sollo branch, the gallery at Takashimaya may have hit the timing right. "If it's good, there's no reason why it shouldn't be ac-

man. In carefully orchestrated, oc- cepted," Steven Madoff, executive

editor of Art News, said The timing of the store, however, maya acquired the narrow parcel of land on Fifth Avenue between 54th and 55th Streets in 1989, a prestigious New York address was a luxury the company could afford. Since then, the retailer has reportedly experienced a 70 percent decline in profits; and the retail climate for the kind of luxury goods it

The retailer's first New York branch, which dealt exclusively in Japanese products, went out of business eight years after opening in 1958. It was followed by an unimaginative specialty shop, geared lowards Japanese tourists, which

recently closed. Takashimaya officials are optimistic about having finally gotten the formula right. They are projecting \$20 million in sales in the store's first year. And they are already discussing plans to import Takashimaya New York bounques back to Japan.

Carol Lutfy

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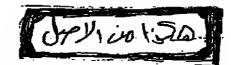
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CBS Tops Ratings Again, NBC Suffers Biggest Loss

By Bill Carter New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The official 1992-93 U.S. television season ended Sunday night, and ABC

was the only network to gain ground, moving into second place behind CBS. The final results will be tabulated Tuesday and will show that CBS was the highest-rated network for the second year in a row, while NBC suffered the biggest losses and slid deeply

into third place. Last season provided the first upturn in the combined three-network rating in a decade, as the networks went from a 37.5 rating to a 38.3. It was not a trend. Much of the increase was fueled by added viewing for the Olympics and other events. The fourth-place Fox network, in an expansion year, showed some progress and some growing pains.

Though there may be a minor adjustment in

the numbers by Tuesday, CBS will finish with about a 13.3 rating, down from 13.8 last season (when its rating was inflated by the Winter Olympics). ABC will have a 12.4 rating up from a 12.2 last season. NBC will have about an 11 rating, down from a 12.3 last season. Fox will finish with about a 7.8, down from an 8 rating. Each rating point represents 931,000

If anything, the significance of event television was heightened this season as networks used the hugely successful performance of

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chael Jackson and the Academy Awards to astrate the reach of network television.

There is no special significance to the end of the television season in terms of programming isions. Networks actually hold powerhouse programs back for the next important ratings month, May, instead of trying to close the

eason with a bang. But the results from the official season are used in the calculations of what programs advertisers will want to buy next season — and at what price. Several network executives said last that the mid-April end of the season was still important because it comes just before advertising agencies begin to develop their buying strategies for the so-called "up-front sea-son," which usually takes place in June, when hundreds of millions of dollars in advertising are committed to the networks' new fall pro-

CBS, TF1 to Make Movies

TFI. the French television network, said Monday it had joined forces with CBS to produce a series of made-for-television mystery films, Reuters reported from Paris.

The French private station said the two companies would develop, produce, broadcast and distribute four series of two-hour movies, each based on a recurring character.

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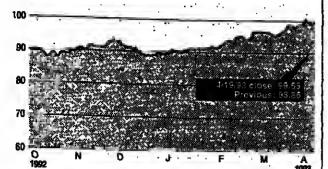
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index o, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria; Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, in the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. Am	erica
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. welg	ming: 35%
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Thinking Ahead

Profit Gain At Chrysler Masked by **Big Charge**

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. posted Monday a record \$4.15 bil-tion loss for the first quarter because of an accounting change for future retiree health-care benefits that masked an improved operat-

ing performance.

The company had an operating profit of \$530 million before the accounting adjustment and its opcrating profit before taxes was \$880 million, a record for any quarter in

Chrysler history.
Chrysler's first-quarter sales were \$10.9 billion, up 33 percent from \$8.19 billion in the first quar-

ter of last year. In the first quarter of 1992, Chrysler had a loss of \$13 million. including one-time gains for income-tax accounting changes and the sale of \$88 million in Mitsubishi Motors Corp. stock.

"On an operating basis, this is our fourth consecutive profitable quarter," Chairman Robert Eaton and President Robert Lutz said. They credited the higher sales to the Jeep Grand Cherokee, Chrysler minivans, Dodge Dakota and a trio of new mid-size cars.
International sales in the first

quarter were 21,088 units, up 29,1 percent over last year,

Chrysler Financial, the compamy's financing arm, carned \$8 million after subtracting a one-time \$29 million charge for promised health-care benefits. Earnings before the charge were \$37 million, compared with \$111 million a year earlier, including \$51 million in a one-time gain from an accounting change. Chrysler, which delayed the mandatory accounting change until this quarter, announced April 5 that it would take the entire \$4.7

billion poncash charge in a lump sum. It had the option of spreading in London. the charge over 20 years. With the oldest work force of the Big Three automakers, Chrysler faces the greatest health-care costs

because so many of its bourly workers are near retirement.

EC and the East: Just Say No

By Reginald Dale ul Herald Tribune ASHINGTON - The European Community's efforts to forge a new economic relationship with Eastern Europe are de-

The EC should not

be panicked into of-

fering membership

too soon.

doesn't seize the initiative. Like small children, European countries are demanding every wonderful thing they discover in the adult world, however unsuitable it may be for their young constitutions. Most unrealistically, they want early EC membership and to be treated as if 40 years

The Community will be storing up great trouble for itself if it doesn't quickly learn, like any re-

sponsible parent, to say no. For the moment, however, the 12 member governments have lost sight of the wood for the trees. Among the more ludicrous aspects of the current confusion is a mini-trade war over

beef and butter between the eastern and western halves of the continent, with each accusing the other of harboring (oot-and-mouth disease. Despite repeated promises of help, the Community is restricting imports of the goods the East most wants

to sell, namely food, steel and textiles. It doesn't aid the EC's case that while it tries to keep

out cut-price steel from Eastern Europe, Brussels is bitterly complaining that the United States is doing the same to the Community's own steel exports.

The EC's stumbling performance has allowed some East Europeans and their supporters in the West to propagate the melodramatic myth that the EC is missing a historic opportunity of epic proportions by failing to admit the Easterners rapidly into its bosom.

More specifically, the West is charged with treating its Eastern neighbors like second-class citizens, threatening to replace the Iron Cartain with an economic barrier that will divide the haves and the have-nots, and forgetting that Europe is far more than the Euro-

pean Community.
This is exactly the kind of rhetoric that the EC must

be brave enough to resist. First of all it ignores the fact that the East European countries closest to the EC, which are most loudly demanding free access to the Community, are themselves continuing to obstruct trade with their own neighbors further East.

generating into a horrible mess, and there's a risk that the Community will be stampeded into adopting the wrong solutions for Europe if it inderstandable efforts to separate themselves from More fundamentally, it seeks to deny the reality of their past, there is no avoiding the truth that they still have far more in common with each other than they do with West Europeans.

The 12 should learn from their own experience and not be panicked into offering the East Europeans Community membership too soon. The then EC Nine of Communism and Russian domination never allowed themselves to be railroaded into admitting . Greece in 1981 and have regretted it

ever since. The fact of the matter is that even the most eligible of the East European countries — Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slova-kia (the so-called Visegrad Four) are not remotely near qualifying for

EC membership. There is no way that in the foreseeable future these countries could credibly commit themselves to the Community's overriding goal of economic and mone-tary union — or even subscribe to the EC's current strict rules in areas ranging from the environment to

In any case, the EC must give precedence to countries like Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway, which genuinely fulfill the entry criteria, and then take time to strengthen its institutions so that it can with-

stand the unprecedented shock of eastward expansion.

But the EC will find it increasingly hard to resist pressure for early membership for the East Europeans unless it offers them an acceptable alternative. And that must involve a quicker and less grudging move to free trade — subject to the normal safeguards for both parties — which would in any case be in the Community's economic and commercial interest.

Most importantly, the EC should insist on a price for access to its market. The East European countries should be required to form their own free trade zone to start preparing themselves for ultimate EC member-

See EUROPE, Page 11

Channel Tunnel: No End in Sight Opening Is Again Delayed, and More Cash Is Needed

LONDON - Locked in a seemingly endless dispute with its contractors, Eurotunnel PLC announced Monday that it could no longer even estimate when the first trains would roll through the tunnels linking Britain and France beneath the English Channel.
"It will open when it opens," the Eurotun-uel chairman, Sir Alastair Morton, said at a news conference.

Eurotunnel also said it would need another cash infusion of about £850 million (SI.3 hillion).

As recently as last autumn. Eurotumnel officials had tipped mid-December for the official start-up of tunnel service, versus the original target of May 1993. On Monday they conceded that although it was theoretically possible that the opening could come in mid-January 1994, disputes with the contractors consortium, TransManche Link, might delay

that still further.

"TML is adopting a policy of noncooperation with us which, if it continues, is likely to delay the opening," said Frank Cain, the Eurotunnel official overseeing construction.

At the center of the dispute is the contractor's claims dating back to 1991 that Euro-tunnel owes it £1.45 billion for electrical and mechanical systems installed in the tunnel. That figure was more than double the figure originally set in the contract. Eurotunnel insists that the sum it owes could not possibly

Direct talks to settle the dispute have now broken off. "Relations between TML and Eurotunnel are clearly worse than ever," said Pierre Flabée, an analyst with Paribas Capi-

tal Markets in Paris. For their part, the contractors insist they are being malighed. A spokesman for one of the 10 companies that comprise the consor-tium calls Sir Alastair's claims of foot-drag-ging "an astounding load of rubbish." He insists that work is proceeding apace, that delays to date as well as the additional costs in dispute are due largely to changes made in the contract specifications to meet ever stricter safety requirements. "We even had to change the size of the tunnels." said the spokesman.

Whatever the reasons, the costs of the delays are substantial. In October, Eurotunnel had forecast 1994 revenue of £504 million. On Monday it unveiled a new set of projec-tions based on an opening date of February that put 1994 revenue at £260 million.

Most now believe that the tunnel will finally commence operations by mid-year 1994. beginning with freight operations and adding passenger service a month later. The contractors spokesman agrees saying that as far as TransManche Link is concerned, the project will be up and running by "early 1994."
The uncertainty over the opening has already forced Eurotunnel to drop plans to

pitch the tunnel to operators of long-haul bus Looking further into the future. Sir Alastair predicted that by 1996. Eurotunnel would capture half of the car traffic between Britain and France, He also forecast that by the same time, four out of every five people journeying between Paris and London by air would shandon the airlines in favor of the three-hour through rail service.

What remains to be seen is just how much Eurotunnel will charge its customers.

Noting that testing has already begun on the 95 percent of the mechanical and electrical equipment that has now been installed in the tunnel. Sir Alastair insisted that the group's disputes with TML no longer loomed as the "central and dominant problem in our

Instead, he dismissed his contractors as being akin to a "little boy standing outside the kitchen door saying, 'I will not come in.' '

Although it is just a matter of time before that dispute is settled, unhappily, there is no shortage of other concerns waiting to take its place. Among the higgest is financing, "Euro-tunnel is rapidly running out of cash," noted John Lawson, an analyst with Charterhouse

Although Eurotunnel has cash enough to take it to the opening, sometime between then and the end of 1947, when the company is expected at last to show a positive cash flow, it will need to raise an additional £850 million. That would bring the total cost of the project to £9,2 billion, according to Matthew Stainer, an analyst with Schroder Securities,

Japan Shaken by Clinton

Comment on Yen Annoys Exporters And Hurts Dollar

By Paul Blustein Washington Post Service

TOKYO - Japanese officials and industrialists reacted with alarm Monday to a record-smashing surge in the yen amid fears that the United States was pushing the currency higher to give American companies a quick boost in international competition.

Because much of Japan's economy is oriented toward exports, companies are especially vulnerable to foreign-exchange fluctua-tions. (Page 14)

The dollar fell to a postwar low of 110,70 yea in Tokyo before closing at 111.00. The dollar began the cear above 124 yen.

Later in New York, the dollar ended at 111.095 yen, down from 112,200 on Friday.

Almost entirely responsible for the latest rise, traders said, was a comment Friday by President Bill Clinton. He indicated he had been pleased to see the ven going up because eventually, it should help shrink Japan's huge trade surplus L and America's trade deficit. His ls. comment came after a meeting with Prime Minister Kijehi gc Chairman Jürgen Weher of Miyazawa of Japan. Lufthansa said in a recent newspaper interview that his airline could

The president's remarks were ambiguous as to wbether he was acc referring to past, future or both in th his comments about the desirabil- ha ity of a strong yen to reduce trade at imbalances. Let me say there are h three or four things working today which may give us more results," Mr. Clinton said, adding that the first was "the appreciation of the Japanese yen."

Mr. Clinton's statement did not reflect a U.S. policy change, according to George Stephanopoulos, the president's communica-tions director, Knight-Ridder reported from Washington, "I don't know that this is necessarily a major policy. But he was just telling his view on the matter." Mri Stephonopoulos said.]

from Britain to other destinations Mr. Clinton's comment prompted much hand-wringing among in-"This kind of a treaty is O.K. for dustry executives fearful that the stronger yen could undermine their competitiveness so quickly that

See YEN, Page 10

Washington Takes Air War to Europe

By Richard M. Weintraub Uashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - From France to Germany to Japan to Australia, the power of U.S. airlines in the international marketplace is being challenged, and the U.S. transportation secretary, Federico F. Peña, opened his main defense of their position Monday

The treaty governing U.S. air travel with France appears likely to end next month, after Paris renounced the accord. This would force diplomats to negotiate rights for flights with every change of season in air travel, creating the potential for chaos in scheduling.

German airline executives are calling on their country to take similar steps. Japan and Australia, meanwhile, have placed limits on the rights of American carriers but have not yet enforced them.

of the international trade success stories of American industry: the

By Brandon Mitchener

biggest labor union, IG Metall, called Monday for a strike vote in

an East German contract dispute

that it says radically challenges the

union's traditional role in collective

"No one should believe that this is an isolated case," said Franz Stein-kühler, head of IG Metall, "If the

employers succeed, what is happen-

ing in East Germany today will hap-pen in West Germany tomorrow."

of employers to back out of a 1991

accord governing wages and sala-ries for some 400,000 workers in Eastern Germany's automotive

and engineering sectors. Employers

tore up the contract April 1 - an

unprecedented move in postwar German labor relations — rather

than pay raises of 26 percent, which

they originally agreed to do as part of a plan to bring East German wages up to Western German levels

Employers said such a pay in-crease would cripple local compa-nies already struggling to stay affoat, and cost 100,000 jobs in the

region. Indeed, a recession in West-

ern Germany threatens to under-

mine a feeble recovery in the East.

New statistics reported Monday

showed East German industrial production up 1.2 percent in Janu-

by April 1994.

The union is contesting the right

bargaining nationwide.

FRANKFURT - Germany's

No Deal in Atlantic Talks

WASHINGTON - No settlement was reached Monday between top U.S. and European Community officials in a trade dispute over telecom-

munications and electrical equipment, but talks are set to resume on Tuesday, officials from the two sides said.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Sir Leon Brittan, the chief EC negotiator, are holding a final round of talks to bead off off a possible trade war between the regions.

Washington claims the EC procurement policy discriminates against U.S. telecommunications and electrical-equipment companies. If a settlement is not reached, the United States has threatened to stop some government purchases of similar EC equipment. EC officials say U.S. "Buy American" laws are unfair, and have vowed to counter-retaliate.

on many international air routes.

In July 1992, for example, U.S. carriers flew 58 percent of the Control of t and Britain, 60 percent to and from In all adds up to an assault on one
It all adds up to an assault on one
In all adds up to an assault on one

ary versus a year earlier, but down

The union, however, said em-

ployers' primary objective was not

to save money or even save compa-

nies, but to break the union's tradi-

tionally strong position in Germa-

ny's collective-bargaming process.

"This is not about pay rises, it's about unious' rights," Mr. Stein-

It is no secret that the employers

association would like wages and

salaries to be decided factory by

factory, rather than for entire in-

dustries nationwide, as is currently

But the union regards such indi-

LUXEMBOURG — EC linance

ministers unveiled Monday a 35 bit-

lion European Currency Unit (\$42.4

billion) plan to boost economic

This is the first time we have had

growth and create jobs, hailing it as

concerted action of this kind," said

the economic affairs commissioner,

Henning Christophersen, declaring that the plan would create 450,000

jobs and add six-tenths of a percent-

age point to EC economic growth

over the next 18 months.

proof of EC unity in action.

vidualized company contracts as a

threat to its nationwide negotiating

6.9 percent from December.

United States and France. While hard economic times in Eu-

German Union Calls Strike Vote

kühler said.

dominant position of U.S. airlines rope and Japan are cutting deeply But other countries want more of

said over the weekend.

"Enough is enough." Bernard Attali, the Air France chairman said over the worker.

power, and ultimately, to workers'

doubt that a pro-strike vote would

be the outcome when union mem-

bers in East Germany's Saxony and

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania states cast ballots next Monday.

Tuesday and Wednesday. "The

East Germans have been lied to

A strike could begin as early as

the end of next week, and would initially affect around 120,000 em-

ployees in the steel and metalwork-

ing industries of the two East Ger-

See STRIKE, Page 11

The Danish economy minister. Marianne Jelved, representing the

Community's presidency, accepted

that the plan, a combination of national and Community-level

measures, contained little that had

not already been made public but

said it nevertheless demonstrated

the ability of the EC member states

She said the plan would put the

12-nation Community back on track for creation of a single cur-

rency starting in 1997. Mrs. Jelved

also went out of her way to note

that the plan, and specific Danish

initiatives, could create 30,000 jobs

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

to work together.

The union's latest threat, which

in states.

EC Unveils Plan to Boost

Growth and Create Jobs

often enough already," be said.

Mr. Steinkühler also left little

See AIRLINES, Page 13

not return to profitability as long as U.S. carriers flew into Germany

Routes and numbers of interna-

tional flights are controlled by indi-

vidual governments through trea-ties, in contrast to most U.S.

domestic flights, which no longer are under government control. A cancellation of the U.S.-Ger-

man air treaty would create "a po-

sition where both partners can start

In each case, the European carri-

ers are looking to an accord negotiated between Britain and the Unit-

ed States more than a decade ago

that locks in an array of limits on

access to the British market and

off on an equal hasis," he said.

virtually without restriction.

The Many Roads **To Buying Routes**

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Five years ago, Lois O'Neill found herself at a dead end. Her life had come down to a divorce, an unre-warding office joh and three children to put through college.

So she took a small inheritance and bought a hread-deliv-ery route in Bergen County. New Jersey, for \$18,000. She began going to work at 1 A.M., seven days a week, wearing a sweatsuit rather than the high heels to which she had been

It paid off. By dint of hard work, she increased her number of stops to 45 from 20, thereby raising her annual income to \$80,000. She is now trying to sell the route for \$11ft,000 so she can move to Arizona. There has been just one

drawback, the social one. "You don't meet the president of 1BM delivering bread at night." To tell the truth, she may

have made some wiser economic decisions than IBM, considering how fast things are changing in the U.S. economy. Some of the most unlikely folks are popping up in this arcane precinct of entrepreneurship — the delivery of much of the merchandise you find on the shelves of grocery stores, delicaressens and even auto-hody

"With so many people laid off and so few new job opportunities, men and women are now clamoring for routes," said Kenneth Sussman, president of Route Brokers, based in Great Neck, New York, a company that has made a business of matching buyers and sellers of

Route Brokers, which employs nine agents in three metabout about 150 routes a year at an average price of \$89,000, for which it earns a 10 percent commission paid by the seller. A huyer can expect to make \$800 to \$1,200 a week before taxes, and considerably more if he hustles to sign up more stops or

more sales at existing stops. In the last five years, Mr. Sussman said, more than 40 percent of the routes have been bought by people who previously had white-collar jobs. Women, who rarely used to be in the tenth of route purchases. ."If you're a sales-oriented

person, you can make a for-tune." Mr. Sussman said. Routes can sell for as little as \$25,000, or as much as \$500,000, he pointed out.

He cited the success of a Long Island man whose brothers owned profitable Pepperidge Farm routes. Instead of following suit, he took a chance on a Martin's Potato Rolls route in his native Brooklyn. He paid \$39,000 for the route, then built its weekly income to more than \$1,200 through aggressive salesmanship. He sold the route See DELIVER, Page 10

TOKYO (O.T.C.) FUND SICAV R.C. Laxembourg B 37155

16, Boulevard Royal, 2449 Luxemboura

Notice to Shareholders

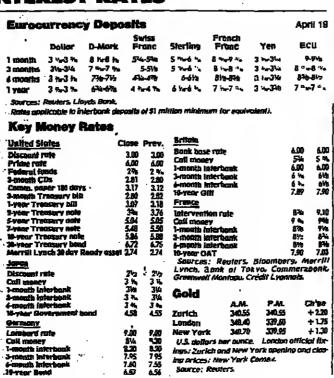
The Board of Himmtors of Tokyo (O.T.C.) Fund has decided to amend the Prospectus dated June 1991 as amended August 1991 (page 9 DIVIIU.NDS) in read:

The Board will prepase to the shareholders annual dividend distributions within the limits provided by law 30th March 1988. Such distributions however shall not impair the minimum capital of the Fund referred to on page 14. The Prospectus dated June 1991 as amended August 1991 and the Addendum dated March 1933 can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Boulevard Royal, 2449

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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The centerpiece of the EC package, launched at the December amit in Edinburgh, is a five bidlion Eeu fund consisting mainly of in Denmark, which votes in a na-

new lending by the European In- tional referendum on May 18 on vestment Bank for projects such as whether to ratify the Maastricht roads and railways. treaty on closer European union. TIIC (O.T.C.) JAPAN FUND SICAV R.C. Laxembourg B 29213 16, Boulevard Royal, 2449 Luxembourg Notice to Shareholders The Board of Directors of TIIC (O.T.C.) Japan Fund has decided to emend the Prospectus dated December 1988 (page B DIVIDENDS) to read." The Board will propose to the shareholders annual dividend distributions within the limits provided by law 30th March 1988. Such distributions however shall not impair the minimum capita of the Fund referred to on page 14. The Prospectus dated December 1988 and the Addendum dated Morch 1933 can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Boulevard Royal, 2449 Lunembourg.

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BRENT CRUDE OIL ISPET

MARKET DIARY

Stock Market Wary Of U.S. Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches record high. With interest rates at

falling in price outnumbered advancers by a 3-10-2 ratio.

The market is entering a period

said Don Hays, investment strate-gist at Wheat First-Butcher & Sing-President Clinton."

to stimulate the economy and regulate health care will result in unfavorable conditions for stocks. Michael Metz, investment strate-

gist with Oppenheimer & Co., agreed the economy was the main concern. The critical question is. do earnings get any better than those the market has already discounted." he remarked. "My sense is that they do not."

Yet despite the bad news, the

NEW YORK —Stock prices fell Monday, with the Dow Jones industrial average retreating from a record high on concerns about the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrials fell 11.62 points, to 3,466.99. Issues

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrials fell the points to 3,466.99. Issues

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrials fell the points to 3,466.99. Issues

N.Y. Stocks Exchange issue, rising a sharp 3% to 28 on its Friday coun victory over Intel Corp.

The market is entering a period A judge ordered a new trial in the of pessimism about the economy. dispute over whether AMD had the right to copy Intel's popular 80486 computer-processing chip, and the "There is real concern about ruling allowed shipments to begin immediately. On, Monday, AMD Investors have cited concerns said it would immediately enter the that President Bill Clinton's plans market for the chip, which is the said it would immediately enter the most popular processor for the current generation of personal computers. Kidder Peabody upgraded its rating of AMD stock.

latel was the most-active overthe-counter issue, sliding 1214 to 9734. But Dean Witter Reynolds said the decline was overdone and recommended the stock.

Wal-Mart was the second-most-Although corporate earnings on active Big Board issue, up 1/4 to balance have been solid this quar- 26%. Consumer-related stocks have ter, several economic reports last been active in recent days, reacting week showed the recovery had not to worries about brand-name loyalcaught fire at the consumer level. ty and a possible national valueadded tax. (AP. Bloomberg, UPI. Knight-Ridders

YEN: Clinton Alarms Japanese

they would not have time to adjust their operations.

Isao Yonekura, vice chairman of the Keidanren, Japan's influential big-business group, warned that the appreciation of the yen "could throw cold water on the Japanese economy" at a time when the U.S. administration is seeking a strong recovery in the hopes of selling more American goods, according to Kyodo news service.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate

Foreign Exchange

Executives, said there was no justification for a further rise in the yen. The news dominated the headlines and TV broadcasts in this trade-sensitive nation, and some reports speculated that the U.S. administration was resorting to driving up the yen out of frustration that Japan would not take take other measures to increase imports.

Still. Japanese officials were careful to voice displeasure only over the speed of the yea's ascent. not its level, and they have never contradicted earlier statements indicating that they would accept a slow, gradual rise in the currency.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

The prevailing view within the government is that a stronger yen will help reduce the politically trou-

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Johannesburg

(Continued from first finance page) offers many potential benefits including lower raw materials costs and cheaper goods for consumers. Officials said their big concern is that the rise not be too fast.

These sudden surges in the yen are bad for the economy," said Yohei Kono, a government spokesman.

The Bank of Japan intervened several times Monday morning by buying dollars to stem the yen's rise, traders said, but its effectiveness was severely limited by the fact that the central bank was operating without cooperation from other central banks. Underlining Japan's belplessness. Mr. Miyazawa acknowledged the reluctance among industrialized countries to help stabilize the yen. "The Bank of Japan does not need to seek cooperation. It can go it alone," the prime minister said.

[The weakness against the yen spilled over to dollar trading against spilled over to dollar trading against other major currencies, Knight-Ridder reported from New York.
[The dollar fell to 1.5982 DM

from 1.6175 and to 1.4671 Swiss francs from 1.4825. The pound rose to \$1.5418 from \$1.5250. The dollar fell to 5,3980 French

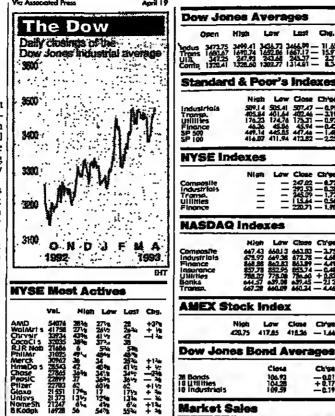
francs from 5.4645. The French currency gained despite the second cut in interest rates this week. (Page 11) Dealers said there was huying interest in French short- and medium-term debt, and investment flows

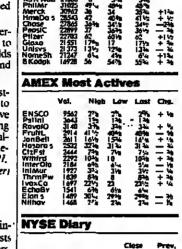
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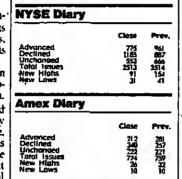
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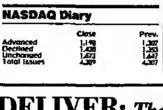
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get is bank financing: Sellers usual-(Continued from first finance page) in five pieces for a total of more

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S&P 100 Index Options

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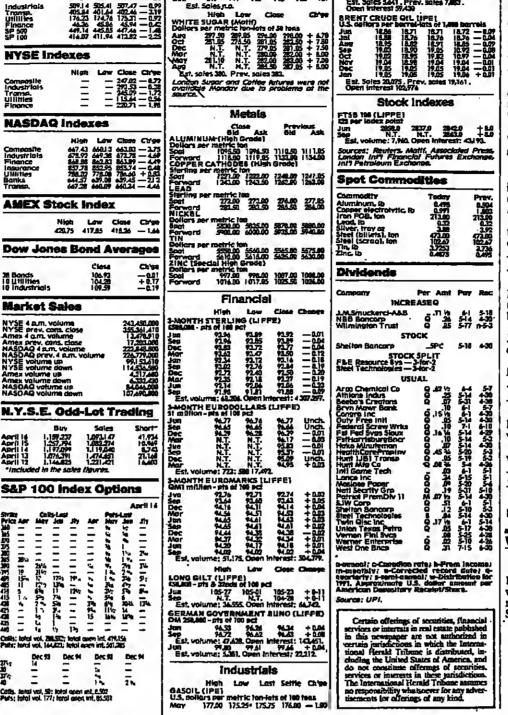
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Market Closed

Zurich was closed Monday for a holiday.



U.S./AT THE CLOSE

NationsBank Marks a Strong Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — NationsBank Corp., the fourth-largest U.S. bank, said Monday that its profit had risen 55 percent, to \$481 million, in bank, said Monday that its profit had risen 55 percent, to \$481 million, in the first quarter, while Chase Manhattan Corp., the fifth-largest bank, said it earned \$153 million during the January-March period and announced plans for a \$750 million stock offering.

The results reflected the benefit of a \$500 million accounting change for income taxes at Chase and a benefit of \$200 million for NationsBank. Before the accounting-change windfall, Chase reported a net loss of \$347 million, compared with a profit of \$141 million a year earlier.

Chase took special provisions totaling \$834 million to create a portfolio to dispose of \$2 billion of troubled commercial real estate holdings.

Primerica Buoyed by Smith Barney

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Primerica Corp. said Monday its first-quarter profit from operations rose 17 percent to \$179.3 million, reflecting higher earnings in its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. brokerage unit and in its consumer-finance and insurance businesses. Smith Barney posted record earnings of \$57.5 million in the first quarter, up from \$56.1 million a year ago. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Time Warner Dips Lightly Into Red

NEW YORK (AP) — Time Warner Inc. posted a loss of \$15 million for its first quarter despite improved performances by each of the media-entertainment conglomerates' five divisions, the company said Monday. A year earlier, it posted a profit of \$3 million.

The loss broke a series of five consecutive quarterly profits but was due to changes in how the company must account for payments on the heavy debt load incurred in the merger that created Time Warner in 1990.

Keating Lawyers Pay \$51 Million

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) - A law firm accused of helping Charles Keating Jr. loot Lincoln Savings & Loan Association in the costliest U.S. thrift collapse agreed Monday to pay \$51 million to settle a civil lawsuit 11/12

COMP

by government regulators.

The agreement between the Resolution Trust Corp. and Cleveland-based Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue also released the firm from any potential future claims involving its work for failed thrifts, the company said.

John L. Strauche, head of Jones Day's litigation department, said the firm was not admitting guilt, but had settled purely for economic reasons.

Banc One Buying FirsTier for Stock

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Banc One Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to buy FirsTier Financial Ioc. in a one-for-one stock swap worth about \$712 million.

FirsTier Financial had assets of about \$3 billion as of March 31, 1993,

while Banc One had assets of \$70 billion. For the Record

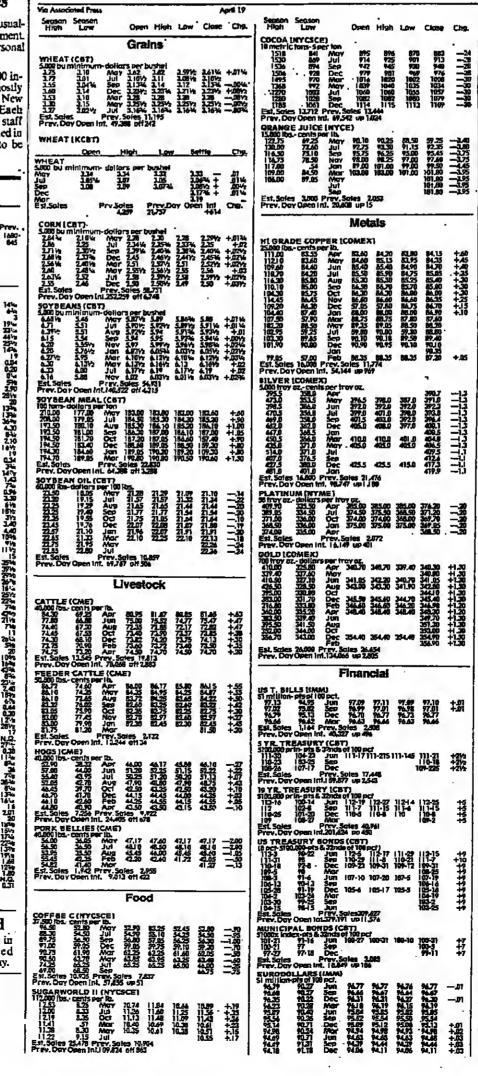
Unisys Corp. reported earnings from continuing operations climbed 18 percent to \$56.8 million in the first quarter. (Bloomberg)

Weekend Box Office

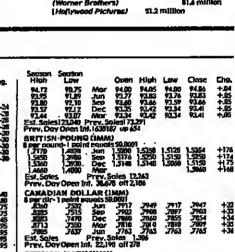
The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - "Indecent Proposal," starring Robert Redford and Demi Moore, again led weekend box-office results in the United States with estimated ticket sales of \$15.3 million. Following are the top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1, "Indecent Procesor"	(Paramount)	\$15.3 million
2. "The Sondlot"	(20th Century Fax)	\$5.5 million
3. "Bolitos Point"	(Worner Brothers)	\$4.3 million
4. "Cop and a Half"	(Universal)	S3.4 million
5. "Benny and Joon"	(MGM)	F3.4 million
& "The Adventures of Huck Finn"	(Disney)	\$3.1 million
7. Teenage Mutant Ninta Turtles II		12.2 million
8, "The Crying Game"	(Miromos)	rollin 1.12
9. "Unforpiven"	(Worner Brothers)	81.4 million
IR. "Born Yesterday"	(Hoflywood Pictures)	S1.2 million

U.S. FUTURES



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hefry equity injection into the debt-ridden state airline Aer

Pat McArdle, economist at

NCB Stockbrokers, said: "Ahern

has realized a big chunk of his

have fallen much more quickly

and sharply than anyone expect-

en slightly in the last two months, he added. Things are

going (avorably. He has a fight-

"Unemployment has also fail-

ed at budget time in January.

privatization plans. Interest rates

Frame Cuts KeyRate A 2d Time

PARI - The Bank of France

cut inteest rates on Monday for the second time in a week, underlining low far the new government has pesuaded international inves-tors hat it will keep the francpeggad to the German mark.

Tie French central bank cut its intervention rate, which sets the floor on rates charged among banks, to 8.75 percent from 9.10 percent, the first easing in the rate five months.

It also cut its emergency 5- to 10-day rate, which puts a ceiling on short-term rates, to 9.75 percent from 10 percent. The bank had cut this rate from 12 percent last Tuesday in a symbolic return to the rates prevailing before January's

franc crisis. Economists said further rate cuts, which are needed to help get the economy growing again, might now depend on Germany bringing its rates down too.

Analysis had expected more cuts because short-term market rates have tumbled since Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's center-right government took power three

vecks ago. The outgoing Socialists had hadto raise rates to defend the franc against fears that the incoming conservatives would ditch the French currency's link to the mark in an attempt to reduce the cost of borrowing without waiting for the

But Mr. Balladur, who is due to unveil plans Tuesday to give the Bank of France independent con-trol over France's money, has convinced markets he will preserve the franc's value against the mark.

Weak Punt Spurs Irish Stocks Dublin Market Is Up 30% This Year

DUBLIN - Ireland's stock market is soaring and its interest rates are plunging, giving Fi-nance Minister Bertie Ahern a chance to meet his ambitious hudget targets on state spending,

economists say. Interest rates, which have been cut seven times in the last eight weeks, have fallen to a four-year low with the central bank's key short-term facility rate now at 9

The Duhlin stock market, roaring ahead after the January devaluation of the punt, has climbed almost 30 percent this year to become one of the fastest growers in the world.

It has outperformed the stock markets of London, New York, Paris, Frankfurt and Tokyo with (\$607 million) of foreign invest-ment coming into Dublin since the turn of the year.

The sale last week of state assets in Irish Life PLC, Ireland's largest insurance group, was

Rates have been cut seven times in eight weeks.

heavily oversubscribed with healthy overseas interest.

Next in line is the sugar company Greencore, with the U.S. lood giant Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. keen to buy a large

Now with considerable room for maneuver, Mr. Ahern may

Ozal's Death Sends Market Into Tailspin

83 hit the 10 percent stanuory limit on daily price fluctuations.

percent, in April on expectations of good first-quarter company results and Is Bank's launch

of a hefty equity-based mutual fund.

Mr. Ozal, whose reforms led Turkey toward a

free-market economy in the 1980s, lost most of

his power when a coalition led by Prime Minis-

ter Suleyman Demirel took office in November

But bankers and brokers said his death from

a heart attack could trigger a succession battle

which might break up the coalition and cause

Newspapers on Monday named Mr. De-mirel, Deputy Prime Minister Erdal Inonu and the speaker of parliament, Husamertin Cin-

political upheaval

The index had surged 1,477.2 points, or 25.2

Moody's Considers A Further Cut in **Italy's Debt Rating**

MILAN — With Italy's credit rating in the balance, Moody's In-vestors Service will begin investigating Rome's accounts and politics on Tuesday, one day after voters threw out the country's dis-

credited voting system.

Analysis from the U.S. creditrating agency would hold talks with monetary authorities and top politicians that could seal the fate of Italy's Aa3 rating. Moody's warned in February that it might out the

doruk, as possible candidates to replace Mr.

Mr. Ozal's death also stimulated dollar buy-

There is an air of uncertainty in the markets.

ing forcing the central bank to intervene sever-

ing chance of hitting his Exchequer Borrowing Requirement of ftaly is the only one of the Group of Seven leading industrial coun-760 million punts. The only major potential up tries that does not have the top Aaa set would be how much he puts rating on its foreign-currency debt. The higher its rating, the lower the into Aer Lingus. But even allowing for that, be is in a comforinterest rates a country of company can expect to pay on its debts.

a political crisis.

27 to choose a new president.

9.835 from Friday's close of 9.765.

of securities markets at Garanti Bank.

al times to halt its surge.

After an initial surge, Italian fi-nancial markets reacted coolly to news of the sweeping referendum victory for reform.

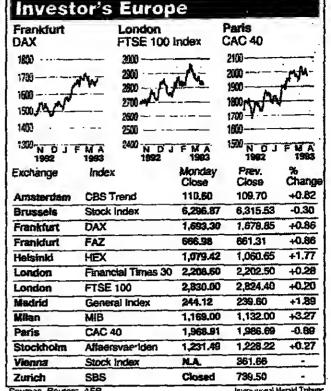
Share prices, which jumped more than 2 percent on Monday morning ahead of the close of voting in the two-day poll, held gains after exit polls showed most Italians had voted for change. But the lira and gov-ernment bond prices slipped back on the news as investors took the opportunity to take some profits.

Feonomists said the massive vote in favor of change in Monday's electoral referendum would help comfort Moody's about prospects for political stability. But the economists added that Italy still needed to show its government accounts were under control on order to avoid another downgrade.

Its rating was cut to Aal in July 1991 and suffered a further unexpectedly sharp two-notch downgrade to Aa3 on Aug. 13, 1992. A further one-noich cut to A1 would place Italy level with South Korea and Portugal.

Ozal. Mr. Demirel said he would strive to avoid Financial markets are nervously Brokers expected stock-market turmoil to awaiting a Moody's decision, since continue in a less intense way until nominations are put forward in a 10-day period starting a downgrade would not only deal a blow to confidence in Italy, but April 27. Parliament will then have until May Italian instrument

Lorenzo Stanca, an economist The bank sold dollars at 9,785 lira in the cash with Credito Italiano Internationmarket on Monday after the dollar surged to al, said the government due to be in place in two weeks' time must abso-People are worried that the parliament may not reach a consensus," said Hasan Kilic, in charge lion) from the budget deficit.



Very briefly:

 Berisford International PLC, the once-troubled commodities group, said it was bidding £165 million (\$251.5 million) for the shoemaker C & J Clark Ltd., one of Britain's largest private companies.

. Norway's central bank will lower its overnight lending rate to 8.25 percent from 8.5 percent, effective Tuesday, a bank spokeswoman said.

also could risk taking it below the . The EC Commission said it intended to approve an agreement submitthreshold under which investment ted by a unit of British Broadcasting Corp. simplifying copyright-clearance funds cannot hold some types of procedures for retransmission in Ireland of British television programs.

> Barclays PLC said it would make a hid for 8.78 percent of its Spanish unit in an offer valuing the outstanding shares at £23 million. • Italy's industrial production in February fell 5.1 percent from a year

lutely live up to last week's pledge . Henkel KGaA of Germany said it expected to cut 1,000 jobs in 1993 to shave 13 trillion lire (\$8.45 hil- from a work force totaling 42.196 at the end of 1992.

the stock exchange," said Bulent Yanaray, a broker at Pay investment house. "There is uncertainty over the stability of the government. I hope the parliament acts fast to select a new

EUROPE: Learn to Say No

ship. The new zone should be modeled on the European Free Trade Association and have common-institutions with which the EC could make a start on political as well as

economic cooperation. Such a Central European Free Trade Association would be composed of the Visegrad Four and, probably, Bulgaria and Romania. It could have the Baltic countries and Slovenia as associate members and should negotiate free trade arrangements with Russia and other relevant republics of the former Soviet Union. Its relations with the EC might be something like those between Mexico and the United States under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

One of the major reasons for the success of the Marshall Plan was that, in addition to financial aid, it promoted trade among the devastated postwar economies of West-

Most East Europeans say they would rather trade with the West than with each other - partly be-cause they don't like shouldy goods and partly because they don't want to fall again under Moscow's economic domination. But learning to live with each other economically should be a precondition for joining the EC later on — as each of

them is ready.
As Alain Lamassoure, the new French minister for European af-fairs, suggests, economic integra-tion in the Eastern half of the continent could belp the East European reconcile ancient antagonisms after the Cold War, just as West Europe-an integration demanded the reconciliation of France and Germany

after World War II. Of course, the East Europeans (though not Russia) should at some future stage become full EC members. But if they join too soon they will turn the Community into an economic and institutional disaster area, which won't solve their problems or anyone else's.

STRIKE: German Vote Set

(Continued from first finance page) followed wildcat strikes over the last two weeks, provoked no immediate retrenchment by Gesammetall, the employers association. "We won't let them put us under pressure," said a spokesman for the association in Cologne, adding that employers stood by their last offer of a 9 percent increase in wages and

Such public inflexibility is part of the established ritual in German labor relations, reflecting the fact that industry contracts are hammered out by national intermediaries who need to earn their keep by

showing resolve. Behind the scenes, however, both the union and the employers' association continued to seek an eleventh-hour compromise that could forestall a strike in the region, where 80 percent of the region's metalworking industry employees have already lost their jobs since German unification.

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Brokers said 124 of .145 traded shares fell and

ISTANBUL - President Turgut Ozal's

death at the weekend triggered a plunge in the Istanbul stock market Monday and spurred

The Istanbul stock index, which had hit a record high on Friday, sank 767.23 points, or

10.45 percent, to 6,574.14 after one-way selling:

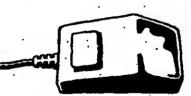
"This is the biggest slump in the history of

dollar buying on fears of a political crisis.

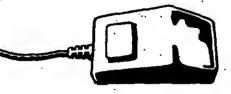
pulled it to a trading low of 6,500.

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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is

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Peru Plunges Into Privatizations

By James Brooke Ven York Times Service

LlMA - In Laun America's most radical privatization pro-gram, Peru has embarked on a plan to auction off virtually all its stateowned companies over the next two years - including oil, electric. telephone, and mining companies and the railroad that takes tourists to the Incan ruins at Machu Picchu.

With investors already poring over company prospectuses, the privatizations are expected to reshape Peru's economy in a freemarket mold, tripling foreign investment and dismantling a socialist legacy left by a left-wing military government of the 1970s.

"There are no sacred cows," said Carlos Montoya, a Stanfordtrained economist who is overseeing the drive to sell 70 state companies by 1995.

When the dust settles, it is unclear whether the United States will retain its traditional rank as Peru's largest foreign investor. Investment missions are promoting Peru in China and Japan, and to encourage Asian investment, the government is adopting a program of granting Peruvian passports to foreigners who pay \$25,000 to Peru's treasury.

tion's two guerrilla groups. And the credits to American investors. The inauguration in January of a new congress has softened international criticism of President Alberto Fujimon's authoritarian rule.

By the end of 1992, Lima's stock index had risen in real terms by 138

had risen in real terms by 138 percent, ranking it second only to Jamaica's in terms of growth among world markets. percent, ranking it second only to al Monetary Fund and reentered the

By the end of 1992, Lima's stock index

Jamaica's in terms of growth among world markers. With an eye to the coming privatizations, investors had bid up stock prices of companies scheduled for full privativation this year. In amount to \$1 billion this year. In tization this year. Last month saw the debut of the first internationally traded mutual fund for Peru.

We have doubled our staff, from 33 last year to 60 today, and have added a stock brokerage." said Ivan Carrillo Chavez, a vice president in Lima for Citibank del

Pero's military rulers in 1968.

In March, with the United States

providing financial and political

support. Peru repaid debts to the

World Bank and to the Internation-

amount to \$1 billion this year. In May, talks are to start to negotiate repayment terms for Peru's \$8 billion debt to private foreign banks.

Further increasing Peru's attrac-tiveness has been the adoption of an investment code described by one American economist in Lima

dence has soared in Peru. Police agreement with Peru to extend in-have captured leaders of the nasurance protection and investment tween national and foreign capital, tween national and foreign capital, and allows international arbitralast agreement was suspended by tion of disputes.

Given Peru's reputation as a high-risk nation, properties here are considered to be among the

cheapest in the world. "Because of the situation that Peru has endured for the last 10 years, values are well below their real value," Mr. Fujimori said in an interview in early April. Last year. Mr. Fujimori succeeded in lowering the inflation rate to 57 percent. its lowest level in 15 years.

Last fall, Mantos Blancos, a Chilean subsidiary of Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, paid \$12 million for a copper deposit owned by Minero Peru, a state company. In Chile, Mantos Blancos paid \$190 million for a deposit of similar size.

To get Peru's state companies in shape for sale to private investors, Mr. Fujimori's government restored public-utility rates to profitable levels and slashed payrolls and costs. The cutbacks, which eliminated tens of thousands of jobs, Peru.

In December, the U.S. Overseas
Private Investment Corp. signed an code allows free repairiation of billion in 1992, from \$3

In U.S., a Farewell to Airline Protection

NEW YORK — The expected emergence of Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. and Trans World Airlines from bankruptcy protection in the coming months is expected to benefit the battered U.S. airline industry by bringing a series of price wars to an end.

Analysts said that when they are no longer protected from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, Continental and TWA will focus on making money and paying bills instead of offering bargains that their competitors rusb to match.

"I would anticipate we will see some slight ncrease in fares on an overall basis," said Art Kent of Continental.

A federal judge approved Conunental's reorganization plan on Friday. The carrier expects to emerge from Chapter 11 by the end of April. The plan calls for a \$450 million investment by Air Canada and a Texas investment group.

TWA is expected to emerge from bankruptcy protection by early July.

The largest U.S. airlines bave contended that the bankrupt carriers have contributed to the industry's woes by discounting fares while under Chapter 11 protection. The protected carriers had lower operating costs because they did not have to pay their prebankruptcy creditors. "For the other carriers, this will level the

playing field," said David Pizzimenu of Nomu-ra Research Institute. "Carriers in bankruptcy have the ability to

forgo many of the costs," said Tim Smith, spokesman for AMR Corp.'s American Airlines. U.S. airlines lost about \$10 billion between 1990 and 1992 because of widespread discounting, high capacity and sluggish traffic due to the Gulf War and the recession.

For their part, the bankrupt carriers deny responsibility for the industry's losses, arguing

that overcapacity is the main problem. "The shape of the industry will be more driven by the recovery of the economy and, hopefully, its positive impact on traffic in coming months," said Jerry Cosley of TWA.

Airlines are expected to recover from their huge losses this year following widespread layoffs, cancellations and postponements in aircraft orders and flight cutbacks.

AIRLINES: U.S. Goes to Bat for Its Airline Industry in London Meeting

(Continued from first finance page) competition, but we prefer man-

aged competition to the jungle." Mr. Attali, whose Air France is state-owned, said that he spoke with Mr. Peña about putting his views on the future of international aviation before the commission that President Bill Clinton has named to study the problems in the U.S. airline industry.

The focus on the treaty with Britain is why Mr. Peña is headed for London. Rather than keep the agreement with Britain in place as a press for increased opportunities ple of a competitive product, the goal for others to seek, he wants a for foreign investment in U.S. air-market now is being closed."

PLC investment in USAir Group Inc. "was our interest in renegotiating what we consider to be a restric-tive agreement," Mr. Peña said. "We

are trying to demonstrate to other trading partners who have indicated an interest in similar restrictions that we do not support them." Transport Secretary John Mac-Gregor of Britain is expected to

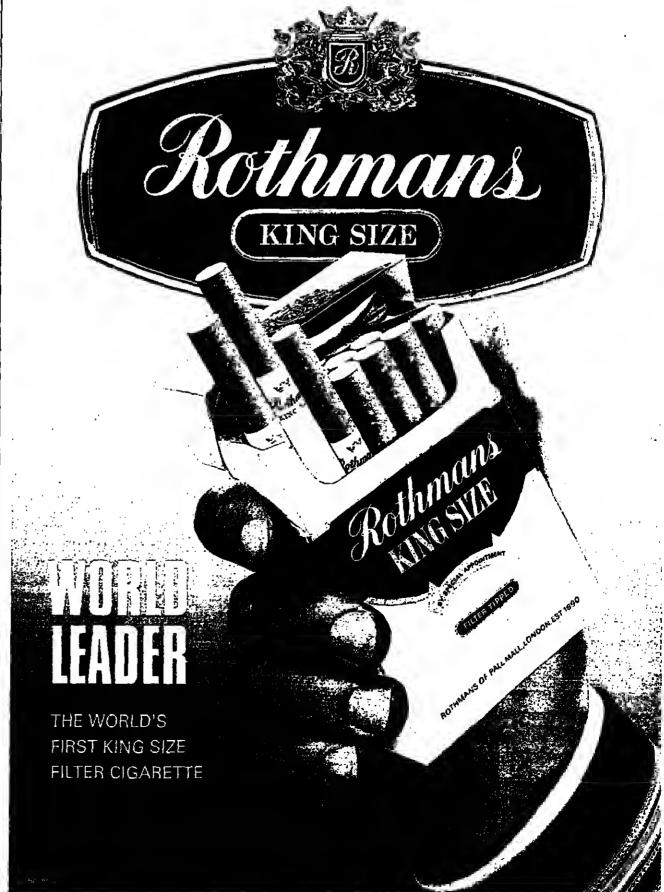
Part of the message that went along with the recent U.S. government approval of a British Airways war, Mr. Pena unleashed an attack on Japan. Tokyo has unilaterally sought to limit the number of passengers that Northwest Airlines and United can pick up in Japan on

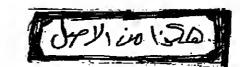
> Australia via Japanese airports. "In the past the Japanese have indicated we have not had competitive products to market there," he said. "Here where we have an exam-

■ EC Backs Ticketing Deal

The EC Commission said Monday it would take a favorable view of agreements to combine the Galileo and Covia air-ticket reservation systems owned by 11 airlines, AFP-Extel News reported from Brussels.

flights from the United States to In a notice in the European Community's official journal seeking comments on the deal, the commission said the European and U.S. airlines involved did not believe combining the two systems would reduce competition.





The Rising Yen Has a Downside It Makes Japan's Economy and Exports Vulnerable

TOKYO - For months, Japanese have fretted about the yen surging to the level of 110 to the dollar. On Monday it finally happened, provoking widespread worries that a powerful yen will crush hopes for a quick

There was also some finger-pointing at President Bill Clinton of the United States. whose remarks Friday supporting a higher yen set off a frenzy of yen-huying in Tokyo. The Japanese currency rose as high as 110.70 to the dollar in Tokyo before finishing

at 111.00. Of the major industrialized nations, Japan has been especially sensitive to currency fluctuations because many major companies rely on exports. Sony Corp., for instance, sells 65 percent of its products overseas and Nissan Motor Co., 47 percent. Japanese automakers, which were already faced with stagnant sales worldwide according to the country's exter-nal trade office, may be forced to undertake a erosion in earnings due to the strong yen,

When the yen goes up, the dollars those companies earn on sales in the United States add up to fewer yen in profits back home in Japan. That means the company has less to invest and its employees have less to spend, hurting the entire Japanese economy.

"If there's a sudden rise in the yen, it could throw water on the economic recovery that we've worked so hard to build," said Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, referring in part to a 13.2 trillion yen (\$120 billion) economie stimulus package announced last week. Reflecting the fears, the Nikkei stock average fell 185.52 points, or 0.91 percent, Monday.

Japanese officials have been repeating similar views with increasing urgency as the yen continued its rise from 124.73 to the dollar on Feb. 5. But Washington, believing that a strong yen will help reduce Japan's \$49 bil-lion trade surplus with the United States, has

"At 110 yea to the dollar, weaker companies such as Mazda and Honda will go over the edge" in terms of lost earnings, said Peter Boardman, auto analyst at UBS Securities, and Nissan will not recover for quite some

In addition, price increases by Japanese automakers in the United States have made them lose ground to the Koreans. Mr. Board-man says the Japanese risk pricing themselves out of the market. Toyota Motor Co.'s "Lexus was a very good value at the \$35,000 level in the U.S.," he said. "Now it is \$50,000, and it is a very expensive car." (AP. AFX)

■ Yen Hits Money Supply

Japan's money supply resumed falling in March, shrinking 0.3 percent from a year earlier after posting the first increase in six months in February, the Bank of Japan said Monday, Agence France-Presse reported. The central bank said growth in money supply, as mea-sured by M-2 plus certificates of deposit, was being eroded by the yen's advance.

Europeans See Gaps in Trade Armor

OSAKA, Japan — European business executives say they are optimistic that Japan's market will open further, despite a recessioninduced dip in their exports to Japan last year,

European Community exports to Japan amounted to \$31.27 billion last year, down 1.6 percent from 1991 but up 29.9 percent from \$24.07 billion in 1988.

"It is very, very different from five years ago," said Ian de Stains, executive director of the British Chamber of Commerce in Japan. "Access to the market has become easier. A very strong effort has been made by the Japanese government to open the market."

Bernhard Grossmann, executive director of the German Chamber of Commerce in Japan, agreed. Germany's trade deficit with Japan dipped 3.2 percent to \$9.57 billion last

year, according to official Japanese figures.
"Except for cars, German exports in-

creased in the shrinking market," Mr. Gross-

The French attitude to Japan changed after the resignation of Prime Minister Edith Cresson in April 1992. Mrs. Cresson was one of the barshest critics of Japanese trade prac-tices and her attacks deterred Japanese from investing in France, local executives say.

"We started a new approach in 1992 and don't focus on our deficit," said a prominent Freneb businessman in Tokyo. "We are taking a friendly approach but not a naive one to boost French exports to Japan. We cannot ignore the market of the world's secondlargest economy

Following a British export drive in Japan. France is running its own campaign.

But, for all these efforts, the EC trade deficit with Japan rose sharply last year, climbing 14 percent to \$31.18 billion. While a major factor was the Japanese recession, the businessmen point to several

obstacles blocking imports. One is largely secret procurement and public-tender practices. A leading U.S. businessman in Osaka said: "It is impossible for foreign companies to become insiders in Japan, and this happens even for new Japanese

Another barrier is high tariffs on many items of processed food, such as cheese and confectionery.

A third harrier, said the French business man, is an antipathy among Japanese con-sumers toward foreign goods and services, together with the high cost of distribution and of doing any kind of business.

Non-American executives said they did not want U.S. political pressure to result in exclusionist deals for U.S. companies.

"Japan is opening its door slightly to the U.S. and we want a fair share of the opening." the French businessman said.

Inflation Imperils Robust Chinese Economic Growth

BELITNG - An ominous in-

crease in inflation is threatening the rapid economic growth that has followed China's decision to dump communism, government data indicated Monday.

The gross domestic product grew 14.1 percent since the first quarter of last year. For all of 1992, the economy grew 12.8 percent, and Prime Minister Li Penglast month set an 8 percent expansion target for 1993.

Along with the stellar growth,
the government said the national

inflation rate was 8.6 percent since the first quarter of 1992, while the rate in 35 leading cities was 15.7 percent. Last year, the national rate was 6.4 percent; the current level is a five-year high.

The rising inflation threatens the economy because of social and political considerations. Frenzied investment by businesses has led to a building boom and rising prices and credit demands that China's underdeveloped economy cannot support.

Among the most telling data re-leased Monday was that fixed-asset investment by state-owned companies grew a staggering 70.7 percent in the first quarter against the same period a year earlier. Investment by China's localities grew by 80.9 percent, outpacing central investment by 37.6 percentage points.

Although China no longer has a fully planned economy, factory managers and government officials still take their cues from political commands rather than the market Last year's exhortation from the senior leader Deng Xiaoping was to "be bold" and "seize the opportunity" for fast growth.

If a full market economy were in place, investment would be slowed by rising interest rates and banks would refuse to fund clearly unprof-

has kept interest rates low for political reasons, and local officials can still order banks to make bad loans.

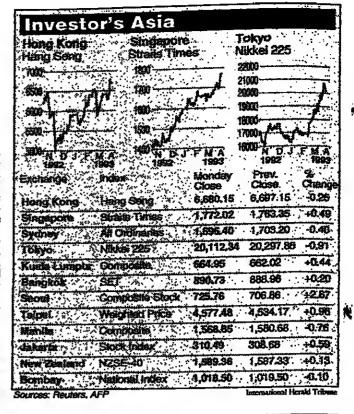
Despite soaring economic growth, reports from the country-side indicate peasants' disposable incomes are falling. Prices for fertilizer, pesticides and seed have increased faster than crop prices. Many local governments have given peasants promissory notes instead of cash for the grain they grow un-der contract to the state, and have sharply increased taxes for services such as road construction.

Following violent protests hy peasants in at least three provinces over the winter and the refusal by some farmers to plant grain this spring, the central government has ordered immediate redemption of notes and reduction of rural taxes.

But the government had not done anything to ease inflationary pressures in the cities. Workers' anger over high prices during the last period of high inflation, in 1988. was a factor in the 1989 pro-democracy protests.

A statistical bureau official. Oiu Nisohua, said about 60 percent of this year's inflation was due to the government lifting price controls. He said the rest stemmed from mar-ket imbalances, chiefly from too-rapid growth in demand for raw materials by industry. Steel prices, for example, have more than doubled so far this year.

Another sign of economie over-heating was found in a first-quarter trade deficit of \$1.2 billion, which reflected a 25.4 percent surge in imports. A year ago, China ran a \$1.2 billion trade surplus and it has forecast a 1993 full-year surplus of \$6 billion. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg,



Very briefly:

 Nippon Motorola Ltd., the Japanese unit of Motorola Inc. of the United States, said it would build a design center in Sendai, northern Japan, to strengthen its design of chips in Japan.

Paper Industries Corp. of the Philippines, the only integrated paper manufacturer in Southeast Asia, reported a loss of 136.3 million pesos (\$5.3 million) for 1992 because of declining sales.

The Metropolitan Rapid Transit Anthority of Thailand said it was asking potential partners to submit bids for joint investment in an estimated

\$1.18 billion rail mass-transit system for Bangkok. Fuji Electronics Co., a marketer of semiconductors and integrated circuits, reported a fall of 61.41 percent in profit, to 159 million yen (\$1.4

million), for the year ended Feb. 28. • Cable & Wireless PLC said it was setting up a joint-venture company

with its 58.5 percent-owned subsidiary Hongkong Telecommun Ltd. to invest in telecommunications in Asia, including China.

• China said it would begin developing its largest offshore oil field, Liubua 11-1 in the South China Sea, in a joint venture with a subsidiary of the U.S. petroleum concern Amoco Corp.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg the U.S. petroleum concern Amoco Corp.

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New Seoul 5-Year Plan **Promises Deregulation**

SEOUL - South Korea announced Monday a five-year eco-nomic development blueprint, promising across-the-board reform

The 138-page blueprint, released by the Economic Planning Board. pledged extensive economic restructuring, the development of social-welfare and environmental projects and contingency plans for North-South Korean unification.

"We are implementing a new mechanism for further economic an official of the board Past government orders and

The program includes an overhaul of income, land and corpora- and creativity," the planning board tion taxes to spread the fiscal bur- official said.

gains tax on securities trading. The blueprint promotes small

bul strong government, further public spending cuts and more clearly defined rules for the distribution of government expenditure. Il also says the government should strengthen its financial abil-

ity to prepare for Korean unification through taxation; bond issues and international borrowings. The blueprint said the forthcoming, detailed plan would include

measures to reduce state intervention in the highly centralized econ-"By casing overall regulations in

improve competitiveness through bankers' aggressive participation

Total Makes New Gas Find In Indonesia

PARIS - Total SA, the French oil company, said Monday it had discovered gas deposits in the Peciko field of

Total said the deposits were discovered at a depth of 4.100 meters (4,470 yards) and that a test of the site showed a significant flow of gas and oil condensates. The well is in the Makaham permit area in East

Total drilled the well as part of a 50 percent partnership with the Japanese comp Inpex, under the terms of a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonc-

Internationale Nederlanden Group

Annual figures 1992

ING Group concluded 1992 with a modest increase in net profit compared with 1991. Net profit increased by 6.5% from NLG 1,574 million to NLG 1,676 million. Profit per share went up by 1.9% to NLG 6.89.

The dividend for 1992 amounts to NLG 3.20. Shareholders' equity increased by 12.5% to NLG 15.6 billion. Total Group assets rose by 8.7% from NLG 297.8 billion as at year end 1991 to NLG 323.7 billion as at year end 1992.

Amounts in Dutch guilders	1992	1991	% Change
(in millions)			
Results before tax	2,152	2,056	+ 4.7
Net profit	1.676	1,574	+6.5
(in guilders)			
Net profit per share	6.89	6.76	+ 1.9
Dividend per share	3.20	3.09	+ 3.6
(in billions)			
Total assets	323.7	297,8	+ 8.7
Investments	128.7	120.1	+ 7.2
Bank lending	139_3	126.5	+ 10.1
Group capital base	16.7	15.0	+ 11,4



Internationale Nederlanden Group, P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, Holland. Tet.: (+31) 20 541 54 60, fax: (+31) 20 541 54 51.

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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schallings; BF - Belgian France; CS- Caractian Dollars; DM - Declarche Maries; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - Franch France; FF - Duich Form; Lit. Rolland, Litz; LF - Lusamboury France; Paperbay: Sc5 - Singapore Dollars; SF - Saries France; Y - Yen; a - asked + - Otter Physics; N.A. - Paperbay: SF - Saries France; Y - Yen; a - asked + - Otter Physics; N.A. - Not Companylicated; g - New; S - suspended; SS - Stock Spit; "- Ex-Dividend; " - Ex-Re; - © Otter Price Incl. 3% prelim. charge; " - Paris exchange; Not Available; N.C. - Not Companylicated; g - Not registered with regulatory authority.

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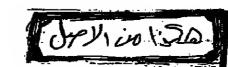
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SPORTS BASES

Giants Triumph As Fans Pitch In

When some of the Candlestick Park faithful turned on the San Francisco Giants, Matt Williams and Barry Bonds took out it out on the Atlanta Braves.

Williams led off the 11th inning with his second homer to give the Giants a 13-12 victory Sunday after overcoming three huge deficits and surviving a barrage of souvenir baseballs thrown at them by their fans. Williams was 4 for 6 and Bonds 4

for 5. They each drove in three runs as the Giants humiliated the

NL ROUNDUP

Braves' vaunted pitching staff. which had allowed just 28 runs in 13 previous games.

San Francisco, which had trailed by 5-0. 11-6 and 12-8, rallied for four runs in the ninth. "it embarrassed us as a team,"

Bonds said. "Fans throwing baseballs like that is embarrassing."
The umpires' crew chief, Bruce Froemming, said he discussed the matter with NL President Bill

"Giving out baseballs was a bad idea," he said. "Why not give them band grenades?

The decisive homer came on the first pitch thrown hy Steve Bedro-

The Giants, who had season highs in runs and hits (16), won three of four games in the series. Bonds was 9 for 14 in the series with eight RBIs.

Greg Olson's three-run homer capped a six-run fnurth-inning, in which Sid Bream had a two-run single to put the Braves ahead, 8-6. Bream was 3 for 6 with four RBIs.

The Braves, who had scored just three runs in their previous 40 m-nings and only 25 in their first 13 games, combined (wo singles, three walks, a hit batsman, two errors and a wild pitch for five runs in the

They squandered that lead, then rallied in the fourth.

Olson's bomer on the second pitch thrown by Kevin Rogers triggered a shower of baseballs thrown by the fans. The game was delayed five minutes while order was restored.

lins's three-run homer — the fifth home run of the game by Philadelphia — with two outs in the line Buttmers phia — with two outs in the 11th salvaged the finale of a three-game series in Chicago after the visitors had blown two six-run leads.

The teams hit eight bomers, matching the aumber they hit on April 9 at Philadelphia, when the Cubs wnn, 11-7.

John Kruk hit a pair of two-run homers, and Wes Chamberlaia drove in three runs with Iwo hamers. The victory went to Mitch Wil-

liams, who blew a save opportunity by giving up a game-tying three-run, two-out homer to Candy Maldonado in a four-run ninth.

Dodgers 6, Pirates 4: Eric Karros drove in three runs with his first homer of the season as Los Angeles Sunday's Line Scores

swept visiting Pittsburgh. Karros and Eric Davis, who had

Padres 10, Cardinals 6: Gary Sheffield had two homers and five RBIs, and Tony Gwynn went 5 for 5 with an RBI as San Diego tied a club record with five homers in a vicinry that gave it a sweep of visiting St. Louis. Sheffield hit three-run and two-

run homers. Craig Shipley hit his first in more than a year, and Tim Teufel also connected.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune: Astros 3, Marlins 0: Pete Harnisch and Doug Junes beld Florida

to four hits, and Luis Gonzalez hit his fourth homer in Houston. Expos 4. Rockies 2: Larry Walker tripled bome the tying run and scored the go-ahead run against Culoradu while Ken Hill pitched a

four-hitter for host Montreal. Reds 3, Mets 2; Kevin Mitchell drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the eighth as Cincinnati, at home, snapped a five-game



With shortstop Spike Owens flattened, Yankee first baseman Don Mattingly argued that the Rangers' Ivan Rodriguez had been tagged.

Will Week of the Tigers Herald Year of the Tigers?

The Seattle Mariners actually learned how to pitch to the Detroit Tigers — until the ninth inning.
After losing to the Tigers by 20-3 only 24 hours earlier, the visiting Mariners carried a 7-6 lead into the

bottom of the ninth Sunday. But Travis Fryman hit a two-run homer off reliever Norm Charlton to give Detroit an 8-7 victory, its

The comeback capped a big week for the Tigers, who also rallied in the bottom of the nintb Mariners.

Mike Felder, Ken Griffey, Pete games to tie a career high and Sorrento has hit in 10 straight.

O'Brien and Dave Valle all homered for the Mariners.

Orioles 4, Angels 3: Cal Ripken's sas City, the AL's worst offensive Thursday to beat Oakland and relief ace Dennis Eckersley for

AL ROUNDUP Sparky Anderson's 2,000th majorleague victory as a manager. They

also bear Oakland by 20-4. It's the first time since 1937 the "This is the week of the Tiger. I Tigers have won their first five gness," Fryman said. "I hope we can turn it into the year of the the Tigers have outscored their opponents by 56-16.

mered for the Mariners.

Canseco homered and drove in son tied it with a single. four runs as Texas won two of three

in New York.

Indians 6, Blue Jays 5: Albert Belle and Paul Sorrento each hit two-run homers in a five-run first and Cleveland held off visiting Toronto. Belle has hit in 11 straight

Orioles 4, Angels 3: Cal Ripken's

■ In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune: 65-foot dribbler down the thirdbase line drove in the go-ahead run in the eighth as Baltimore beat visiting California after loading the Rangers 12, Yankees 2: Jose bases with one out. Brady Ander-

> Royals 5, Twins 4: Brent Mayne and Jose Lind drove in the fourthinning runs that gave Kansas City its first two-run lead of the season, and the Royals went on to beat Minnesota at the Metrodome, Brian McRae tripled, doubled

sas City, the AL's worst offensive

Brewers 8, Athletics 0: Cal Eldred rebounded from his worst major-league start with three-hit ball for eight innings and Darryl Hamilton drove in three runs to lead Milwaukee over Oakland at County Stadium.

Eldred struck out five and walked none to bounce back from the home-opening loss to California, when he allowed six runs and seven hits in 31/2 innings.

.544 .487 .449 .321 .282

Pippen Hurts Ankle And Bulls Fall Back

The Associated Press

The Chicago Bulls' drive to a third consecutive National Basketball Association title took three hits

First, the All-Star forward Scottie Pippen left the game in Cleve-land with a twisted ankle.

Then the Buils lost, 103-94, to the Cavaliers, who won the season series from Chicago for the first time since 1988-89.

And, the Bulls fell one game behind New York in the race for first place in the Eastern Conference. X-rays of Pippen's ankle re-vealed no broken bone, but the

Bulls will have to wait to see bow much be can play in their last four games of the regular season.

"My feeling is, it's day-to-day," Pippen said. "It's the same ankle l hurt last year in the playoffs, and I have dealt with tendinitis all year."

Pippen was helped off the floor late in the third quarter Sunday after his feet became tangled as he charged into Craig Ehlo. The Bulls trailed by 15 at the time, and a fourth-quarter comeback stalled in the closing minutes despite Michael Jordan's 32 points and nine assists.

The Cavaliers snapped Chicago's five-game winning streak and they have an eight-game streak of their own, giving them a 3-2 advantage in the season series.

But it is almost certainly too late for Cleveland to stop the Bulls from winning their third consecutive Central Division championship. One more Chicago victory or Cleveland loss in the final four games will do it.

Trail Blazers 105, Spurs 101; Portland took a giant step toward home-court advantage in the first round of the playoffs by defeating San Antonio as Rod Strickland scored 25 points for the Trail Blaz- give the Lakers a 103-99 lead.

ers, who have a two-game lead over the Spurs with four to play in the race for fourth place in the Western

David Rohinson scored 29 points for the Spurs, but had only two points and one rebound in the

fourth quarter before fouling on with 2:35 left.
Pacers 198, Bucks 98: Indiana strengthened its playoff chances with a rare road victory as Reggie

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Miller made eight 3-pointers and scored 26 of his 36 points in the second half in Milwaukee.

The Pacers are ned with Atlanta for seventh place, and both teams have a two-game lead over Detroit and Orlando for the final two playoff spots in the conference. All four teams have four games remaining.

Magic 88, Celties 79: Orlando
survived an eight-minute scoring
drought and kept its slim playoff bones alive behind Shaquille O'Neal's 20 points and 21 re-

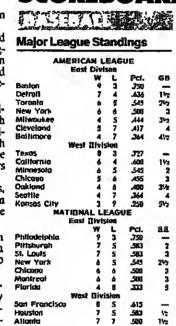
counds. Nick Anderson's jumper with 32 seconds left ended the scoreless streak that allowed the Celtics to cut a 14-point deficit to 84-79 with

3:44 remaining. Nuggets 94, Clippers 83: Di-kembe Mutombo had 16 points, 21 rebounds and an NBA season-high 12 blocked shots as Denver beat

visiting Los Angeles. Lakers 115, Warriors 112: The Lakers reached the playoffs for the 17th consecutive season, the long-est current streak in the NBA, and

eliminated visiting Golden State. Vlade Divac, who scored half of his 16 points in the final quarter, got a lay-up with 4:43 left to put the Lakers on top for good, 101-99. A few seconds later. Divac stole a pass and was fouled by Rod Higgins. He made both free throws to

SCOREBOARD



a two-run single, each got three hits 000 000 000-0 9 011 001 01x-4 10 as the Dodgers handed the Pirates

Pena, W—Viola, 3-0. L—R.Bollan, 6-2,
Taronto 500 302 000—5 12 1
Cleveland 510 808 80x—6 6 8
Leiler, Cov (5) and Borders; Mulis, Kramer
(6), Plank, 171, Elliquis! (9) and Ortiz, W—Mutis, 1-1. L—Leiter, 1-1. Sv—Lilliquis! (3),
HRS—Cleveland, Belle (6), Sorrasto 141,
Oakland 900 000—6 3 1
Milwaukes 802 928 22x—6 13 8
Milwaukes 802 928 22x—6 13 8 Milwaukee 902 928 22x—6 13 6
Hillepas, Nuriez 18), Boever (7). Downs (8)
and Hemond; Eidred, Honry (9) and Nilsson,
Krack (9). W—Eldred, 2-1. L—Hillepas, 1-1.
Texas 982 204 142—12 15 8
New York 104 100 004—3 8 1
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Rodríguez, Russell (9)1 Peroz, Monteleone
(6), Hedon 181 and Stoniev, W—Leibrandi, 2-2
L.—Perez, 0-1. HRs—Texas, Doscenzo (1).
Canseco (2), New York, Laytiz (3).
Kansas City 18 208 100—5 18 1

Picharda, Montgorery (8) and Movine; Erickson, Trombley ISL, Guthrie (7), Aguilera 19) and Webster, W.—Picharda, I-A, L.—Erickson, 6-1, Sv.—Montgornery (3), California L Valero (71 and Ortal): Mussina, Olson (9) and Holles, W-Mussing, 1-1, L-Valera, 1-1. Sv—Olson 14). Souttle 200 Detroit 006 Bosia, Delucia (7), Charlion (9) and Valle; Magre, Zalion (4), Haas (4), Munoz (7), Letter (7), MacDanald (9) and Tellielan W-Mac

Pender 111, Grilloy 12), B'Erien 11, Volte (1), Delroit, Frymon 13), B'Erien 11, Volte (1), NATIONAL LEAGUE 606 200 640—2 4 001 606 30x—4 9 000 020 000-2 5 8

Hammond, Carpenter (7), Harvey (8) and Santiogo: Harnisch, Jones (8) and Servais. W—Harnisch, 1-0, L—Hammond, 0-2. Sv—Jones (2), HR—Houston, Gonzalez (4). Philodelphia 218 002 120 03-11 15 1 Chicogo 000 000 224 02-10 14 8 Jackson, Andersen 171, Davis (8), Williams 19), DeLean (111, West 111) and Daviton; Hib-

berd, Bouliste (8), Plesoc (7), McElrey (9), Scooled (11) and Lake, W—Williams, 1-8, L—Sconlar, 0-2, Sv—West (1), HRs—Philarioin 2 (2). Hollins telphia, Kruk 3 (4), Chamb

196 360 200- 6 13 6 003 119 32x-16 13 1

(8), Rodriguez (8) and Walters, W—Scott, I-0. L—Perez, I-1, SV—Rodriguez (11, HRs—St. Lauls, Whilen (31, Son Bleso, Shipley (1), Gwynn (1), Sheffield 3 (4), Teufel (3), 500 606 018 60—12 rcisco 638 616 104 61—13 [1] inningst

Glavine, McMichael (3), P.Smith (6), Stanton (9), Howell (9), Mercher (10), Beardon (9), Howell (9), Mercher (10), Beardon (11) and Olson, Berryhill (6); Burbo, Minutelli (3), Höckerson (4), Rogers (4), Righelli (3), Beck (9), Mulackson (11) and Manwaring, W—Mulackson, 1-1, L—Bedrasian, 0-1, HRS—Alfonia, Bloom (1)) San Francisco, Mott Williams 2 (4),

Walk, Condetario (4). Wagner (4), Belindo



Asia, 1st Roun COMCACAP 3d Round

Canada 3, Honduras 1 Mexico 3, El Salvador 1

PIRST TEST West Indies vs. Pokish Ostorne, Luncoster 15), Perez 17), Murphy
17). Olivares 18, and Posnozzi! Seminara,
Hernandez (4), Gamez (7), Sedti 17), Moson
(8), Rodríguez (8) and Walters McConte.

Sunday, it Port-of-Spoin, Trinklod
West Indies 1st Innings: 127
Pokistan 1st Innings: 140
West Indies 2d Innings: 382

U.S.MEN'S CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHI

Chartotte, North Carolina Singles, Finota, Sunday Horocto de la Pena, Argentina, dof. Yzoga (3), Peru, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. **NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Golden Store
Socromento
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14 6-6 15; O'Neol 6-20 4-5 20, Anderson 7-13 0-0 15, Rebounds—Soston 53 (Gamble 9), Orlando 63 (O'Neol 21), Assists—Baston 14 (Douglas

63 (O'Neol 21). Assists—Boxfon 16 (Douglos 8). Orlando 21 (Skiles 9). Microscoto 26 21 12 29— 79 Philiodelphia 26 21 22 25—246 Loettner 31-34-9, West 12-40-4024; Hornock 7-13 4-5 19, Monkins 11-15 7-7 22, Rebounds—Minnesoto 50 (Loettner 13), Philiodelphia 52 (Lone 9). Assists—Minnesoto 22 (Lone 9). ssiste—Minnesota 24 hia 29 (Hornocek 12).

Davis 9-101-6 19. Miller 1)-21 6-636; Edwards 5-14 2-2 19, Brickowski 8-14 2-4 18, Mordock 6-12 2-2 19. Rebounds—Indiana 42 (Davis, Schrumpf 7). Milwaukae 44 (Strong 11). Assists—Indiana 33 Son Antonio 22 1/Murdock 101.

Son Antonio 22 27 21 23—141

Portiand 34 25 22 31—145

D.Robinson 8-1a 13-19 29, Ellis 7-14 9-0 171

Strickland 10-19 5-5 25, C.Robinson 8-20 4-4 20, Rebomatis—Son Antonio 31 (Johnson 7), Portiond 63 (Kersery 161, Assists—Son Antonio 22 IJohnson 13), Portiond 21 (Strickland 9), Chicago 23 25 24 22— 54 Claveland Piaces 2-15

Cleveland 7.12 4-6 20, Grant 9-13 2-2 20, Jordon 13-26-6-7 32; Nance 7-11 5-6 19, Daugherty 4-79-18 17, Price 4-11 9-11 17, Einle 7-11 0-6 17, Rebounds—Chicage 3-6 (Grant 9), Cleveland 49 (Nance 12), Assists—Chicage 22 (Jordon 9), Cleveland 27 (Price 8).

LA Clappers 28 17 22 21—38
Denver 34 17 22 21—38

8-15 2-2 18, C. Jockson 10-23 1-1 24, Rebot Los Anceles 57 (Vought 13), Denver 7: tombo 21). Assists—Los Angeles 11 (C Denver 75 (Mu-eles 11 (Conner

Golden State 31 24 22 23—112
LA Lokers 27 29 29 34—115
Alexander 12-16 4-7 29, Sprewell 8-19 9-1 17;
Green 10-13 2-3 22, Scott 7-12 2-2 17, Worthy 6-15
3-7 22 Rebounds—Golden State 54 (Hill 8)L Los eles 48 (Green 14). Assists-Angeles 46 (Green 14), Assists—Golden State 23 (Owens 7), Los Angeles 29 (Threatf 11),

HOCKEY Stanley Cup Playoff

New Jersey 1 02—3
Pittsburgh 2 31—6
Pittsburgh leads series, 1-9
Borr 11L S.Stevens (2) 2; Tocchef 11), Lanieux (2) 2; Franch (1), Tipperi (1), John (1).
Shots an geni—New Jersey Ion Barrassot 108-17—35, Pittsburgh (on Terreri) 10-18-5—33,
Los Angeles 1 22—6
Colpury 6 13—3
L.A. leads series, 1-9
Sydor (1), Hoddy (1), McSoriey (1), Millen (1),
Corson (2) 2; Suter (1), Dohikulsi (1), Yowney
11), Shots on geni—Les Angeles (on Vernon) 89-14—31, Colpory (on Hrudey) 5-6-11—24

9-14-31, Cologry (on Hrudey) 5-8-11-24,

Washington 9 43-3
Washington leads series, 1-8
Ferroro (1): Hunter (2) 2. Khrilisch III.
Shotson pool-New York (on Tobacoccil III-7-5-22, Washington (on Hearly) 6-11-11-27.
Bortole 3 1 13-6
Boston 6 2 26-4
Hannon (1), LoFendone (1), Mogliny (2) 2, 2. Sweeney (1) Juneou (II. Neety (2) 2, 1-11-12 (II. Shots an gool-Buffole) on Moos)

Abouthed 1 1 04-3 12 Quebec 0 8 21-3 Quebec 0 8 21-3 Quebec 0 8 21-3 Quebec 1L Bellows (1); Ruicinsky (1); Sakle (1); Young (1); Shots on good—Abouthed (on Hextolit 10-10-17-6—38. Quebec (on Roy) 12-9-88-77

TRANSACTIONS

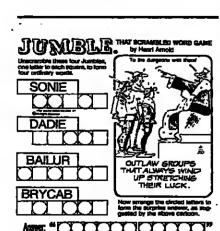
BASEBALL

MASEBALL
Americae League
MINNESOTA—Put Lorry Coston, pitcher,
on 15-day disobled list. Reculled J.T. Bruett,
outfielder, from Portland, PCL.
N.Y. YANKEES—Activated MeRido Perez,
sitcher, from 15-day disobled Rst. Optioned
ARKe Humphrays.outfielder, to Columbus. IL.
TEXAS—Activated Maguel Lee, shortstop,
Irom 15-day disobled list.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'I've grown into quite a young man, huh ?"



TO OUR READERS

(Annual)

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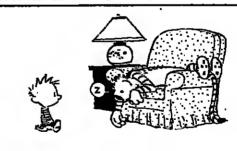




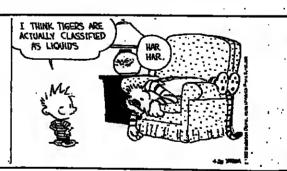








CALVIN AND HOBBES



REX MORGAN

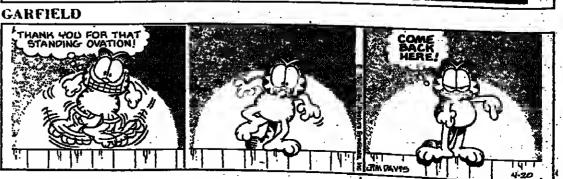






Arrest Levie

Wife Hears of Franch



SPORTS ICE HOR

Lindros Gets Canada Off to **Quick Start**

MUNICH - Eric Lindros scored 80 seconds into Monday's game against Switzerland, then set up fellow NHL player Mike Gartner's goal as Canada won it opener, 2-0, in the World Ice Hockey Championships.

Lindros, the star rookie of the Philadelphia Flyers, struck quickly, defuly deflecting a shot from defenseman Dave Manson past goaltender Renato Tosio from just outside the crease.

At 9:02 of the second period, Lindros fed a leng lead pass to Gartner, a prolific scorer for frew York Rangers, who broke away and beat Iosio with a high-rising shot.

The Swiss threatened to gain a tie several times in the first period and Felix Hollenstein was unlucky not to score when his hard slap shot hit the side of the net in the 15th minute. Switzerland was equally unsuccessful on

three power plays in the final period.
Canadian goalie Bill Ranford, who plays for
the Edmonton Oilers, stopped 30 shots. "He was really on top of his game," said Canada's coach, Mike Keenan, who will take

over next season as coach of the Rangers. "I am very pleased with the way we played together today, especially as we have had only one practice together."

His team was been put together from six NHL clubs, with a sprinkling of Olympic hopefuls. The NHL players became available to represent their country after their teams failed to qualify for the Stanley Cup playoffs that clash with the two-week championship in Mu-(UPI, Reuters)



Eric Lindros deflected a shot past Switzerland's goaltender, Renato Tosio, just 80 seconds into Canada's opening game.

Home Is Unfriendly Place : As NHL's Playoffs Open

The Associated Press

After playing all season for the home-ice advantage, three learns lost it on the first day of the National Hockey League playoffs. Chicago, Boston and Calgary all

had the home-ice advantage wiped out by losses on Sunday. The first-place Bruins lost to fourth-place Buffalo in overtime in the Adams Division, second-place Calgary fell to third-place Los Angeles in the Smythe and the first-place Black-hawks lost to fourth-place St. Louis, 4-3 in the Norris Division.

But in the Patrick Division, first place Pittsburgh rolled on with a 6-3 defeat of New Jersey.

Winnipeg was to open at Van-couver in the Smythe and Toronto at Detroit in the Norris Division in

Monday night's games, Sabres 5, Bruins 4: Former Bruin Bob Sweeney scored 11:03 into overtime to give the Sabres their victory in Boston, which finished 23 points in front of Buffalo.

Sweeney's slap shot from the faceoff circle to the right of the Boston net sailed between the legs of goalie Andy Moog, ending a frenetic over-time period of end-to-end action.

Cam Neely and Steve Heinze had scored for Boston in the final 4:16 of the third period to send the game into overtime after the Bruins' sloppy play for much of the game led to a 4-2 deficit.

tage of several poor clearing passes to lead for most of the game, but the Bruins twice rallied from two

The Boston defease barely resembled the corps that shut down opponents as the Bruins won 18 of their last 21 regular-season games. "It's different, the playoffs are a new season," Mogilay said. "The

STANLEY CUP

84 games" of the regular season "are over. It's always good to be the underdog. We just wanted in try to steal one game in the Boston Garden and go back home."
Kings 6, Flames 3: Jimmy Car-

son scored twice and the Kings hroke open a tight game with three second-period goals, two in 24 sec-

Rookie Darryl Sydor, who also had an assist, Charlie Huddy, Corey Millen and Marty McSorley

also scored for the Kings. Wayne Gretzky assisted on Sydor's goal, but left the game early in

the second period with a charley horse in his right thigh.

The Flames haven't won a play-off series since their 1989 Stanley Cup championship.

"It wasn't the type of scenario we wanted to see unfold, but we've got

Alexander Mogilny scored two to bounce back," said Calgary's goals and the Sabres took advances, Dave King.

Capitals 3, Islanders 1: Dale Hunter scored twice in the third period to lift Washington, playing at home, to a rare comeback vic-

Rick Tabaracci stopped 22 shots for the Capitals, who had won only three games this season when trailing after two periods — the last time on Dec. 29 against the New

York Rangers. Ray Ferraro scored for the Islanders, who were 0 for 5 on the power play.

It was Washington's first home victory against New York this season. The Islanders were 3-0 at the Capital Centre.

Nordiques 3, Canadiens 2: Scott Young scored 16:49 into overtime to complete a dramatic comeback

Young carried the puck down the right side, went around the net and tucked the puck in off goaltender Patrick Roy's stick for the

"It's unbelievable," Young said. "At first you don't believe it's in and then people jump all over you.

It's exciting."
Martin Rucinsky and Joe Sakic scored with the goaltender pulled in the final 1:29 of regulation to tie

SIDELINES

Long Beach Race Goes to Survivor

LONG BEACH, California (AP) — Paul Tracy, a 24-year-old Canadian driving for the chie Penske, won the Toyota Grand Prix of Long Beach despite having two flat tires and a tire that blistered. Nigel Mansell, who set a track record in winning the pole, lost the lead Tracy at the start, then was hit by Al Unser Jr. as the four-time Long

Beach winner tried to pass inside and bounced off a concrete barrier, Unser went out and Mansell finished third in the 105-lap race on the 1.59mile (2.56-kilometer) downtown street circuit. The race began with a bang as Phoenix winner Mario Andretti and Stefan Johansson of Sweden came together as the green flag was waved. That brought out the first of three full-course cautions.

Palacio Opponent Passes HIV Test
LONDON (AP) — Colin McMillan, who lost the WBO featherweight championship last September in a bloody eight-round brawl with Ruben Palacio in the Colombian's last fight before testing HIV positive, tested

negative Monday for the virus that causes AIDS. McMillan, 27, was tested by the British Boxing Board of Control's chief medical officer. Palacio became the first active world champion to test positive for the virus when he was tested by the board. The WBO then stripped Palacio of the title, which was won by a last-minute substitute, Steve Robinson of Wales, with a decision over John Davidson of England

Saturday night,
"At first, I said I wasn't going to bother to take a test because I was told I had no reason to worry because Palacio had tested negative before our fight," said McMillan, who is married with two children.

For the Record

Cosmas N'Deti, a Kenyan living in Liverpool, England, won the Boston Marathon on Monday, just four months after running that listance for the first time. Kim Jae Yong of South Korea was second and Lucketz Swartbooi of Namibia third. Defending champion Olga Markova of Russia won the women's title.

Steve Morrow, injured by teanmates in a postgame celebration after scoring Arsenal's game winning goal in the League Cup final, underwent surgery on a broken right arm and has been ruled out of next month's prestigious FA Cup final.

lan Botham, who has played 102 test matches for England in a career spanning 19 years, announced he would likely retire from furst-class cricket at the end of the season. David Edwards, on his 37th birthday, shot 2-under-par 69 to beat third-

round leader David Frost by two strokes and win the Heritage Golf Classic in Hilton Head, South Carolina. (UPI) Toyota Motor Corp. said it would field three new cars in the 61st Le Mans 24-hour endurance race June 19-20.

The Associated Press BARCELONA - Monica Seles, the world's top-ranked women's tennis player, who hasn't played in a tournament since Feb. 21, withdrew Mon-day from the La Familia Open

Seles, complaining of flu,

How's Seles?

Montana, in Twist 2, Decides to Play for Chiefs with a virus.

withdrew from the Lipton Championships in Florida four days before it began March 15. The oext week she pulled out of the Virginia Slims of Houston because of illness.

She beat Arantxa Sanchez Yicario in an April 12 exhibition, but Barcelona organizers said Seles's representatives told them illness would force her to miss their tournament.

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

for volunteers for the Kentucky Derby.

Stable's cavalry was badly depleted.

NEW YORK -- Next, they'll be asking

With less than two weeks to go, the 119th

Run for the Roses was plunged into confu-

sion over the weekend when the Lohlolly

Recently the envy of the racing world because of its array of Derby colts, it with-drew both Marked Tree and Dalhart from

John Ed Anthony, the owner of the Lob-

lolly Stable, has decided to go with one horse

in Louisville instead of three. The one horse

the campaign after their weekend upsets.

SAN FRANCISCO -- Joe Montana said Monday he wants to play for the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League, and the San Francisco 49ers assured him they will try to complete a trade.

Montana, who reached a contract agreement with the Chiefs on Saturday, said in a statement that while he and the 49ers' owner, Ed DeBartolo Jr., had spoken about the quarterback finishing his career in San Francisco, it was decided the situation would not benefit the

team or Montana.

Montana, who led the 49ers to four Super Bowl victories but played only 30 minutes of the last two seasons, was assured Sunday that he would be San Francisco's

"designated starter." But the 24 hours in no one else in San an athlete as one so valuable that pectedly flew from Kansas City to team's president, Carmen Policy. said later that meant only that Montana would be given a chance to compete with Steve Young, last tion by the 49ers.

year's most valuable player in the NFL, for the starting job. The 31-year-old Young is seeking a \$5 million deal with the team. The 49ers also recently signed hackup Steve Bono.

"It is my opinion, which I expressed to Mr. DeBartolo, that it is in the best interest of the 49crs to go with Steve Young and Steve Bono as their two quarterbacks," Montann's statement said. "Both are great players and will continue to be successful leading one of the best teams in the NFL."

Kentucky Derby Is Rapidly Becoming a Mystery Horse Race

That appeared to end an unusual

Francisco or the NFL had known for sure how Montan would reacting to the eccentric new proposi-

Confronted with his imminent departure to the Chiefs, whose offer Montana accepted the day before, the 49ers volunteered Sunday to install him immediately as their

'designated" starting quarterback. Eleven days earlier, after re-signing Bono as Young's hackup, the 49ers told Montana, who has a year left on his contract, that he could seek a trade. And, conforming to the NFL's new free-agent system, the 49ers installed Young as their designated franchise player.

lo the new NFL glossary, "designated franchise player" identifies

Withers at Belmont on May 5 or in the

Two others are also out of the Derby

picture: As Indicated, who was first in the

Gotham Mile two weeks ago hut seventh in

the Wood, and Marco Bay, first in the Tam-pa Derby but fifth in the Wood.

Rick Schosberg, who trains As Indicated, sounded the theme of the day: "We just ran

Storm Tower was the big winner in New York with his two-length victory over Tos-softhecoin. But his trainer, Ben Perkins Jr.

reported that no decision had been reached

on whether to ship the colt in Kentucky.

The horse, owned by Charles Hesse Jr.

and Anthony Tornetta of New Jersey, won

out of luck when the gates opened."

Illinois Derby on May 8.

the franchise could be harmed vitally without him. The rules say that DFPs can never, in any circumstances, move anywhere as free agents. In a 1,600-player league,

they are the only ones so restricted. Yet, suddenly, the 49ers had chosen to replace theirs with a designated quarterback starter, one who had a new three-year deal with Kansas City.

Speculation was that the DeBartolo had taken over from Policy and the team's coach, George Seifert, who had singled out Young as their franchise player.

Crossing up his own handlers, Montana, who has had three elbow operations in two years but is very

the somewhat shorter Preakness on May 15.

Now the owners are trying to cope with the

Some late intrigue was added to the mix-

ture Sunday when the Lexington Stakes at

Keeneland, the final prep for the Derhy, was won by Grand Jewel with El Bakan second

and Silver of Silver out of the money and

The owners of Grand Jewel, a son of Java

Gold, said they were not certain they would

take him to the Derby. But Robert Percz, the

owner of El Bakan, who was undefeated in

seven races in Panama, said he was pointing his colt for the Derby if he qualifies on the

basis of prize money won.

Racing in Panama, he won just \$23,383.

But he doubled his hankroll Sunday and

gave the Derhy scene one more "mystery horse."

onset of Derby fever.

probably out of the Derby.

see DeBarrolo on Saturday night at the owner's home in Youngstown, They returned to San Francisco

Sunday night in DeBartolo's plane, but at the airport Montana evaded reporters and disappeared.

Young's agent, Leigh Steinberg, said Policy called him Sunday morning and asked what Young's reaction might be to Montana's returning and competing for the starting quarterback role.

"I talked to Steve about it as he " was preparing for his law school -finals" at Brigham Young University in Utah, Steinberg said, "and ... his reaction is, 'Joe Montana has ' been a splendid player and is enti-tled to play where he wants and the ... 49ers are entitled to their decision." "But Steve wants to be in San Francisco and is quite comfortable in picking up where he left ..

off last year." Steinberg added.
The 49ers are said to have shopped Young to several teams, including the New England Patriots, who own the first pick in next ? Sunday's NFL draft of college players. But Steinberg indicated that any trade would be blocked. because Young wants to play in San Francisco and would be willing to sit out a scason.

"Steve's intent is to continue as the league's MVP with the team " that went 14-2 last season," Steinberg said. "Of course he could block a trade. Steve's like the 800-

pound gorilla."
The Chiefs had been offering the 49ers their No. 1 pick for Montana but also wanted a second-round pick from San Francisco, plus an " unnamed reserve defensive player. " (AP, LAT, NYT, WP)

who won one division of the Fountain of Youth in February but ran seventh in the Florida Derhy and fourth in the Wood. His is Prairie Bayon, who has six victories and a pair of second-place finishes in his last eight his first four races. When he ran second in races, having won the Jim Beam and the Blue Grass Stakes in his last two efforts. trainer, Jeremy McNeill, said the colt would the Florida Derhy, be was withdrawn from skip Louisville and appear instead in the the Kentucky Derby and aimed instead for

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

He didn't do anything wrong over the weekend because he spent most of it in his stall

at Churchill Downs in Lexington, Kentucky.

tucky Derby," Anthony said after watching his onetime star finish next to last in the Arkansas Derby, "went out the window."

"Dalhart's chance of going to the Ken-

And Todie Taylor, Loblolly's deputy

trainer, said at his barn at Belmont Park that "Marked Tree and Ozan came back good" at

Aqueduct's Wood Memorial, "but they're

not going to the Kentucky Derby. They're both going to stay in New York."

Also out the window went Duc d'Sligovil,

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ART BUCHWALD

New Classroom Target

WASHINGTON — The ques-tion that many people are now asking is, "Why can't Johnnie shoot straight." With millions and millions of teenage dollars being poured into guns and ammunition, many schoolchildren are still un-

able to hit their targets. People are undecided about who is to blame for gun illiteracy. The schools main-

to the parents to teach their chilshont, and the parents say that learning how to fire a gun is something that the educators Buchwald

While the battle rages among the adults, the kids are the victims of gun illiteracy.

At Ratilesnake High a student said. "Most kids in school have a weapon, but only 25 percent of them have ever fired one in anger. I asked my father to huy me one, but he said that when he went to high school he didn't need one and couldn't understand why I did. He lived in a different world."

A young man was showing off a semiautomatic AK-47. "This is my best friend." he said. "I can walk through the school packing it and no one is going to

stop me - not even the nerds who "Have your grades improved

Rachel Carson House Honored as Landmark

The Associated Press SILVER SPRING, Maryland -The former home of Rachel Carson, whose book "Silent Spring" helped touch off the modern environmental movement, was designated as a na-uonal landmark. "She was the mother of the ecology movement." said Diana Post, executive director

of the Rachel Carson Council. "Silent Spring." which described the dangers of pesticides, sold more copies in 1992, its 30th anniversary year, than in the year it was published. Post said. Carson died of cancer in 1964. She was 54.

since you brought the gun to "It's the difference between a B and a C - when the teacher sees

the bulge in my shoulder she'll give I then asked a stupid question. "Do you ever have a fear that your firearm will go off accidentally and

hurt someone?". "The thought had occurred to me, hut you can't go unarmed to school just because you're afraid that your gun will mislire."

Surprisingly, not everyone at Rattlesnake carried a lethal weapon. A few students felt that guns were a menace to the student body. "I don't believe that firearms are the answer to every teenage problem. Kids should resolve them in

Another student, wearing a Pancho Villa bandolier. disagreed: 'Guns don't kill students, students

some other way." one senior told

The principal of Rattlesnake was very defensive about the low marksmanship grades of his stu-dents. "We just don't have the funds to provide shooting skills in all our students. My first instinct was to disarm everyone, but there was such an uproar among parent members of various gun support groups that I had to back down. They said that if their children didn't learn to shoot in high school they would be handicapped when they went armed to college."

Probably the higgest argument against guns in the classroom is that it separates the "haves" from the "have-nots." The have-nots can either buy or steal the best weapons while the haves prefer to spend their money on blue jeans and Doc

Even if the have-nots don't know how to shoot straight, they still pre-

sent a danger to everyone else. The only way to solve the problem is to bring the gun back in the school where it belongs. Get Charl-ton Heston and other NRA personalities to visit classrooms and explain the value of firearms to a

child's education. This country is No. 1 in the world in school shootings, but it's not going to remain that way if our kids don't get a hang for their buck.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

Holocaust Museum: Witness to Horror

By Judith Weinraub

Washington Post Service

Washington — The \$90 million U. S. Holocaust
Memorial Museum will be dedicated Thursday on a
prize piece of federal land within sight of the Washingtons and Jefferson monuments.

Inside, a world that was systematically destroyed by the Nazis is chillingly recaptured on film, in photographs and in tattered reminders of daily life.

Twenty years ago, there was nothing — not even a dream. The museum didn't have a collection. It didn't have a huilding. There was no demand for it from the American people. But there it is, a federal museum paid for by private funds, built by a presidentially appointed council.

Why here? Why now? What forces created an American

memorial to the victims of a European catastrophe?

Foremost among them were the will of aging Holocaust survivors determined to leave an unarguable record of their experiences, the commitment of the museum's leaders, the concern of a White House worried about its Jewish constituency, and the passion of the donors of a private campaign that has raised \$168 million.

Consider the reasons that San Francisco businessman William J. Lowenberg has put years of his energy behind this project. A German Jew whose family had relocated to the Netherlands in 1936, Lowenberg endured eight concentration camps during World War II. He remembers how it felt to survive the life-or-death selection process at Birkenau. He remembers being forced to burn bodies of victims. And he remembers wondering if anyone outside the camps could possibly know what went on inside them. "We would ask each other. Who is going to tell the world?" said Lowenberg, vice chairman of the council that oversees the museum. "It was always on our hearts and minds. Somebody had to tell the story."

The Holocaust Museum tells the story in vivid detail. A memorial to those millions who were persecuted and targeted for annihilation by the Nazis - Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, religious and political dissidents, the handicapped - it honors their memory as well as the rescuers and liherators of the survivors.

"Remembrance is not enough," said Sara Blonmfield, now the Holocaust Council's executive director. "The primary purpose of the museum is education. Ali of us are deeply and perhaps naively committed in the potential of the museum to change the world."

President Jimmy Carter, whose advisers reportedly were worried about his falling popularity in the Jewish community, set up a commission in 1978 to study the possibility of a Holocaust monument, and in 1980 signed legislation establishing a museum. Elie Wiesel was chairman of the council for six years, but failed to get the project off the ground. "Elie was the visionary," said Miles Lerman, a Holocaust survivor and an original council member. "He sensitized the world in the need for remembrance, for not letting this slice of history go into oblivion. But, is be a practical man? No. he is not."

Wiesel had been willing to settle for a plan to remodel existing red brick buildings on the site - they reminded him of the concentration camps — hut eventually it was rejected oo practical grounds. "It wasn't structurally sound," said Albert Ahramson, the Washington area developer who heads the museum development committee. "Part of the building was exposed to the weather. "It was

When Wiesel resigned in 1986, the Baltimore huilder



Joel Shapiro's "Loss and Regeneration" in museum.

and philanthropist Harvey M. (Bud) Meyerhoff, one of the museum's first million-dollar donors, took over. "Elie brought a moral force and a seriousness to the project," Bloomfield said. "But Bud made it happen."

A first design was scuttled after the museum hired Arthur Rosenblatt, vice president of the Metropolitan Museum, as its director. "For a museum devoted to so tragic an event, the task was to produce a profoundly moving building," said Rosenblatt, who is also an architect. "I don't think they [council members] understood a building with disturbing qualities could be eminently appropriate."

And Rosenblatt wanted a world-class architect. The man he eventually lured to take on the project was James 1. Freed, a Jew who at 9 became a refugee from Nazi Germany when be was sent to the United States with his 4vear-old sister.

Freed was cautious, The site, he said, was difficult, and he wanted to he sure he would have the support of the council as well as input from its members. The challenge of the task and his personal connection to the Holocaust won him over. "The content of the huilding spoke to me," he said. "But in a subliminal voice that was hard to hear. I saw it as a privileged obligation. Nobody had ever spoken for those people who died. Nobody ever tried to honor them in a building. I decided to do something about it because but for a series of happy accidents I would have been there myself,"

While one committee worked with Freed, another de-bated the museum's permanent exhibition. Its focus—the European Holocaust—was designated by the legislation that created the museum. But other interest groups pressed their cases. Throughout, museum officials persist-ed in their signals focus Way were charged to tell the ed in their singular focus. "We were charged to tell the story of 1933-45 — not to make a museum of world politics," said Bill Lowenberg, "That doesn't mean we shouldn't be sensitive and supportive. But to make this an all-round museum of atrocity would dilute the meaning and wouldn't do anybody any good."

Lerman said: "There were discussions and debates as to how the story was to be told but never a difference of opinion on what needed in be told."

Work could now begin on the exhibit. Rosenhlatt returned to New York after getting Freed's design approved by the federal Commission of Fine Arts. He was eventually succeeded by Jeshajahu Weinberg, an Israeli who created the Museum of the Jewish Diaspora in Tel Aviv.

But how to tell the story? The major archives and artifacts were in Europe. The only logical step was to go there and look. "The bistory of the Holocaust was more or less a given," said Weinberg, "but what shaped it was what we found."

What finds they were: the scarred relics of Jewish daily life before the war; cobblestones from the Warsaw Gbetto; tattered concentration camp uniforms; a Danish boat that ferried escapees to safety; and a Polish railroad car that took victims to the camps.

Some objects were found by museum staffers dis-

patched to the far corners of Eastern Europe. Others -4,000 shoes taken from victims and stored by the Auschwitz State Museum, a document-stuffed milk can that had been buried beneath the Warsaw Ghetto - were obtained through international agreements negotiated by Lerman with the countries occupied by Nazi Germany. His negotiations also yielded massive amounts of archival material for the museum's extensive research institute.

Survivors and their families donated or lent objects as well -a drawing of a transport train made by a 4-year-old victim, a Bible given by the family of a Jehovah's Witness who died in the camps. Many of their stories were recorded in the museum's oral history archives. The unarguable documentation of the Holocaust that so many of them had sought was gradually being secured.

"If the war bad lasted another six months, there would be no survivors . . . and without them, this museum wouldn't have been built," said survivor Benjamin Meed, chairman of the committee that supervised the content of the permanent exhibition. "Without their lives, their drive, their knowledge of what it meant to be there, we couldn't have portrayed a true story. It would have been a fiction." Next Monday, the Holocaust Museum will open to the

public. Only then will its appeal be tested. The new director and the museum staff will have to determine by which standards it will he measured and by which achievements it will be considered a success. Set amid the heroic and culturally uplifting attractions of the Mall, its foreboding subject will pose a daunting challenge to tourists. Its supporters fervently hope visitors will meet that challenge, and some, pointing to contemporary events in Eastern Europe, see the museum's lessons as more impor-tant today than ever.

"We must take this horrible slice of the history of mankind and use it as a point of reference for future generations. It is a warning, a red light," said Miles Lerman.

CROSSWORD

3 Toppled

PEOPLE

Jagger and the Princess: Isn't It an Old Tune?

Has Britain's Royal Scandals department beaded into the early summer doldrums, when it's barely spring? So boring that a new look at Princess Margaret's personal life
— and way back when at that — has a
to he dragged up? A controversial onew book about Mick Jagger claims that the Main Stone and Queen Elizabeth It's sister were once a number. The story has been dismissed by Margaret's friends, as well as Jagger's. And it all has a haven't we heard it before note, too. Margaret, 62, was said to have sought consolation with would-be pop singer Roddy Llewellyn in the late 1970s after her marriage to Lord Snowdon hit the rocks.

Al Schneberger, chief honcho of the New Mexico Cattlegrowers Association, says he welcomes the news that the media magnate Turner and his wife, Jane Fonda, planned a "speculative, trendy" buffalo venture on their big ranch in Sierra County, New Mexico. "I put this a bittle bit higher than a worm farm." Schneberger said. "but not a lot higher."

The American musical "Crazy for You" and the American urban drama "Six Degrees of Separation" won top honors at the Laurence Olivier awards in London. The award for playwright John Gnare's "Six Degrees" was the first top Olivier prize for an American play since David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross" won in 1983. In addition to the top musical prize, the Gershwin show "Crazy for You" won best choreography for Susan

Kevin Costner's "Dances With Wolves" and Clint Eastwood's "Unforgiven" were offbeat but original Westerns that hit big. Now Hollywood is in a race to get some more horse operas out. There will be two remakes of Wyatt Earp stories, some Geronimo vehicles and new versions of some '50s-'60s TV dramas like "Have Gun, Will Trav-

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WEATHER

Stormy weather from the Atlantic will bring fraquent rains to trelend and Weles later this week. Farther east, Parts through London will be breezy and mild with only a tew stray showers Munich through Berlin and Wersaw will be quite midd with plenty of sunshine late this week.

There will be showers and a thunderstorm in New York City Wednesday, and mora am is possible Thursday as it tims cool. Attante will have cool weather Wednesday through Friday, and there will be showers Wadnesday. Houston will be sanny and pleasant Wednesday and

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

that its entire population — with the exception of the very poor lived in private houses. It is this momentous, magical

New York, New York."

ment house was built in Manhattan, the city had a population of 769,000, huddled largely at the low-er end of the island. By 1930, New 6 million, 98 percent of whom lived stacked in multiple dwellings.

As Hawes observes, the changes

were not merely architectural: rathemergence as a truly modern city.

gregarious and democratic order. No longer was life in the city a

come accustomed to the notion of communal living, says Hawes, 19th-century New Yorkers cherished the "privacy, security and re-spectability that came with their tailed in moving to a communal own address."

private family affair: it was becom-

er and thunderstorm Thurs-dey end perhaps Friday Tokyo will become warmer by the end of the week and there will be some sunshine

acted in the city's parks, court- form naturally around these buildings," Hawes writes.

lived in brownstones. It was left to construction of luxury apartments. Morris Hunt to bring the first amenities of life found in a large, apartment house to New York in sumptuous house, but at a fraction

ment buildings and "apartment ho-tels" were constructed, as the city husinessman with the Singer com-pany who in 1884 invested his conrapidly expanded northward. siderable assets in the building of "New neighborhoods seemed to the Dakota, observed that "like a

1a Ex-Yankee **ACROSS** manager from Tex.? Which was to be 20 Story 4 Toscanini's 22 Honkers birthplace 23 Obstacle

s Solar year's 14 Rubber tree 15 Ancient Greek

12 Moore's 17 Not well

Solution to Puzzle of April 19

28 Actress from N.C.? 32 Mrs. Gorbacher

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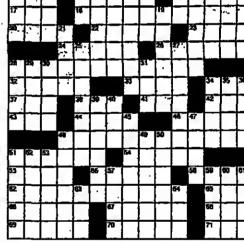
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New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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59 Partly open 66 Author Grey 63 Cal. units

BOOKS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: How the Apartment House Transformed the Life of the City (1869-1930) By Elizabeth Hawes, Illustrated

285 pages. Alfred A. Knopf. \$30.

OOKING at Manhattan to-L OOKING at Manhattan to-day, with its jagged, jutting skyline, its crowded, populous streets, it is hard to imagine that only 125 years ago, the city still had the personality of a small town,

transformation of Manhattan that the journalist Elizabeth Hawes ing a communal experience, trans-

traces in her fascinating book,

In 1869, the year the first apart-York had become a sprawling metropolis, with a population of some

er, they pointed to New York's The changes underscored the dis-mantling of the old, traditional re-gime, once dominated by a tightly knit tribe of some 400 wealthy families, and the rise of a new, more

spectability that came with their The poor might inhabit tenements, but "respectable" members of the middle and upper classes the Paris-trained architect Richard

In the ensuing years, more apart-

Doubts about the virtues of Whereas Europeans in cities like apartment living, bowever, persisted. People worried about the unhealthiness of living with so many finished with mahogany paneling strangers; they worried about the elaborate gas-light fixtures and lack of privacy, the safety of eleva-

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building. To combat these anxieties and attract a new, wealthier clientele. developers began focusing on the apartments that offered all the

Edward Severin Clark, a wealthy

sewing machine, the Dakota would chandeliers, ceiling friezes, sliding to opulent living with none of the

offer convenience, a short-cut route glass doors and heavily ornamented fireplaces. The building also problems of upkeep." The rooms in the regal, imposing building were ble and a platoon of hallboys, doormen, chambermaids and painters. The Ansonia, that gloriously or-

Steve Lacy, jazz musician, is reading Milton's "Paradise Lost," Stanislaw Lem's "Eden" and "Mul-

colm" by Bruce Perry. "I've read 20 books by Lem, only Lem freaks would appreciate why. I read Milton over the past five months, I just finished 'Eden' and just started 'Malcolm.' None of them by themselves would satisfy me. The combination is what's essential." (Mike Zwerin, IHT).



nate Beaux-Arts confection completed on Broadway in 1904, offered tenants like Florenz Ziegfeld. Arturo Toscanini and Igor Stravinsky such amenities as a grand ballroom, a palm court, the world's largest indoor swimming pool and a lobby fountain complete with live

As for the magisterial Belnord on West 86th Street, which became the largest apartment house in the world when it was finished in 1908, it accommodated three formally planted gardens with walkways for daytime promenades.

Long a bastion of conservative old money, the East Side was slower to yield to the wave of apartment building that was sweeping the city. Yet with the institution of a federal income tax in 1913, luxurious new buildings with 17- and 18-room

apartments began going up on Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue. By the 1920s, houses were disappear ing in bunches to make way for new apartment buildings.

Writing in supple, authoritative prose, Hawes lends the story of the New York apartment house all the drama of a novel. Ms. Hawes juxtaposes passion

ately informed descriptions of individual apartment buildings with succinct musings on their social and cultural implications, and she elegantly weaves together portraits of influential architects with brisk appraisals of their evolving vision of the city.

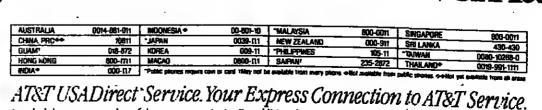
thoroughly charming social history of New York. Michiko Kakutani is on the su of The New York Times.

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